THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1856. No. 66

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.
Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian.

LITERARY BOARD.
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
E. Cantwell, City Attorney.

COURTS.
The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Oliver H. Perry, Assistant do.
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.

The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.
DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.*, 4. *Samuel P. Benson*,
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.*, 5. *Israel Washburn*,
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.*, 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.*, 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.*,
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham*, 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.*,
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
1. *Robert B. Hall, K. N.*, 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.*,
2. *James Buffington, K. N.*, 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.*,
3. *William S. Damrell, K.N.*, 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.*,
4. *Linus B. Comins, K. N.*, 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.*,
5. *Anson Burlingame, K. N.*, 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.*,
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.*,

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.*, 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.*,
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.*, 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner*,
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.*, 18. *Thomas R. Horton*,
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.*, 19. *Jonas A. Hughston*,
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.*,
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.*,
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.*, 23. *William A. Gilbert*,
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.*, 24. *Amos P. Granger*,
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan*,
10. *Ambrose S. Murray*, 26. *Andrew Oliver*,
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.*, 27. *John M. Parker*,
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.*, 28. *William H. Kelsey*,
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.*, 29. *John Williams, D.*,
14. *Samuel Dickson*, 30. *Benjamin Pringle*,
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.*, 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.*,
16. *George A. Simmons*, 22. Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.*,
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.*, 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.*,
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.*,
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.*,
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.*,
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.*,
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.*, 19. *John Covode, K. N.*,
[illegible]*ht, K. N.*
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.*, 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.*,
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.*, 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.*,
11. *James H. Campbell, K. N.*, 23. *John Allison, K. N.*,
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S. Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.,

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day*, 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.*,
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.*,
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.*, 13. *John Sherman, K. N.*,
4. *Matthias H. Nichols*, 14. *Phileman Bliss*,
5. *Richard Mott*, 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.*,
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.*, 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*,
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.*, 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.*,
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.*, 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.*,
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.*, 19. *Edward Wade*,
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings*,
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.*,

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10. Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D.†, 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.*,
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.*,
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.*, 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.*,
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.*, 10. *Samuel Brenton*,
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne*, 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth*, 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.*, 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.*, 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.*, 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.*,
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.*, 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne*,
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans,"
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.
Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up.* Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one* to *two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

LAND FOR SALE.—A MOST VALUABLE tract of land is offered for sale by the subscriber, containing eleven hundred acres; one half of which is in its original growth—the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres is the very best of low grounds, which are well ditched.
This land lies in both the counties of Warren and Franklin. It is only three and a half miles from Shocco Springs, and two miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs. There is a good dwelling House and out-houses on the plantation.
I will take pleasure in showing the land to any person wishing to purchase. ALLEN YOUNG.
Shocco Springs, March 25, 1856. 37—4m.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOOD[illegible].
April 25, 1855. [illegible]—

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

PEACE PROCAMATION

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and patrons, and the public in general, of his return from the Northern Cities, and the arrival of his stock of Spring and Summer goods, embracing Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of French, English, and American manufacture, of every variety of color, quality, and price.
FURNISHING GOODS,
consisting of super Dress Shirts, Silk, Gauze, and Cotton under-shirts; Silk, Linnen and Cotton Drawers; Silk, Cotton, and Thread, white and fancy Half Hose, Gloves of every variety; a large assortment of Collars, new styles; Cravats, Ties, Stocks, plain and fancy, Suspenders, Silk and Linnen Cravats, Silk, Linnen, and Linnen-cambric pocket Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. In addition, he is also receiving a large assortment of
SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING,
which, being manufactured under his own supervision and direction, he can confidently recommend to all. To this branch of his business he desires to give more attention than heretofore, and will make regular additions to his already complete stock, as the season advances, and the wants of his patrons may require. All he asks is an examination of his stock before purchasing elsewhere—no charge for looking.
To cash buyers, he offers *great* inducements. He receives regularly, the latest French, English, and American reports of Fashions, retains the services of the most experienced workmen, both in cutting and manufacturing, and guarantees all his work to be equal, if not superior, to any in the State, or out of it, either in quality or price. If this be true, then ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN PEOPLE! Why send your money to the North when your wants can be as well supplied at home? Why break down the working men of your own State, (whose interest should be your interest, as yours is his,) to the building up of your openly avowed enemies? Why banish your Mechanics and Artizans from a home, both of nativity and choice, to climes uncongenial—yea, even to the midst of your enemies?
Ye who have an interest in the welfare of good old North Carolina, think of it; cease this fratricidal policy ere it be too late.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon having the same care and attention as though furnished by myself; but in all cases it is considered a cash transaction. Cutting and repairing done at all times, as usual, *for cash.*

NOTICE IS AGAIN GIVEN TO ALL IN ARREARS for 1855, and previously, their notes and accounts will not remain in my hands after the first of May ensuing; to all of which particular attention is solicited by
ISAAC PROCTER.
Opposite the Post Office.
Raleigh, April 9, 1856. 42—tf.
☞ Star and Age copy 4 times weekly.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATtention of the public to our stock of goods, which we are now selling off AT COST,—such as
Breastpins,
Pocket-books,
Real Jet Necklaces, &c.
Also Crockery and Toys.
We shall be pleased to see our numerous friends and customers, both ladies and gentlemen, as we doubt not they will all find something to suit their various tastes.
H. MAHLER & CO.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HILLSboro' Street, belonging to the R. & G. R. R. Co., recently occupied by Rev. Dr. Mason. For terms, &c., apply to R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.
ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."
Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with prompness and dispatch, at New York prices.
Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—The general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in this City on the first Monday in July next.
C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, June 4, 1856. 57—[illegible]

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

NOTICE.

BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent.
The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property. WM. J. CLARKE.
Ja. 5, 1856. 13—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 122 and 37, corner Church and Union Streets,
NORFOLK, VA.
Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.
THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.
HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.
Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf.

DESIRABLE-RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber having sold out her other property with a view of leaving the State, offers for sale, privately, her residence in Oxford, N. C. The dwelling has two rooms below and above stairs, eighteen by twenty feet, an airy passage, two corresponding basement rooms, and is two stories high. The out-houses consist of a large kitchen, smoke-house, dairy, and a very commodious stable, and there are six acres of land in the lot, all under plank enclosure, and one acre substantially paled in for a garden.—All of these buildings and improvements are entirely new, having been completed within the last twelve months, and occupy a most desirable location in the flourishing town of Oxford, and would be the exact thing for a gentleman from down the country desiring a healthy summer residence for his family; and besides the proverbial salubriousness of this region, this particular locality combines extraordinary educational advantages. The Baptist Female College, situated at this place, is one of the largest and most popular institutions of the kind in the State, besides another deservedly popular academy for young ladies; and the North-Carolina Masonic College is now in course of construction in this place, and will go into operation in the next year; besides an academy of high grade for boys, now in most successful operation, under the charge of one of the most popular teachers in the State.
This property will be sold on most accommodating terms as to payment, and for less money than it would cost to rear the buildings. Address Dr. Z. M. Paschall, Oxford, N. C., or Wm. Baskerville, Jr., Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, either of whom are fully authorized to act in the premises.
ELIZA B. ROLFE.
March 16, 1856. 34—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.
Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.
E. A. BIZZELL.
April 25th, 1856. 44—swtf.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ran[illegible], Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, [illegible] McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jam[illegible]own: Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

Rocky Mount Mills for Sale.

TO CAPITALISTS, OR TO ENTERPRISING BUSINESS men, with a limited capital, the rarest opportunity for a fine purchase is now offered.
This property lies on both sides of Tar River in the counties of Nash and Edgecombe, one mile from Rocky Mount Depot on the W. and W. R. R., and embraces the whole water power of the river at this point. The power is made available by a solid dam of granite, laid in Hydraulic Cement, and completed within the last twelve months at an expense of near ten thousand dollars. It is probably the best dam in North Carolina.
The other improvements consist of, 1st. The Cotton Factory—a most substantial granite building, 70x38 feet, two stories high, besides the basement, used for Turning shop, &c., and a commodious attic, where the reeling and packing are done. The Machinery—1716 spindles, with all the necessary machinery to run them, besides two extra frames with 132 spindles—is in fine order and turning off daily twelve hundred pounds (1200 lbs) yarn.
For manufacturing Cotton this location is unsurpassed in the United States. The water-power is splendid and sufficient to run thousands of spindles—help to be had 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than in the Northern States, and the raw material at the Mill, where a good buyer can lay in his stock 1 to 2 cts. per lb., below the N. Y. market. 2d. The Grist Mill, an excellent framed building 40 feet square on walls of stone (laid in Cement) that will stand forever.—There are five pairs of stone in the Mill—two prs. Burr's for Wheat, and three prs. Esopas' for Corn. For custom milling this point can't be excelled in N. C. It is the lowest point on the river at which there is a mill, and here we are patronized by persons 25 to 30 miles in the summer and fall months. The Mills are driven by two overshot wheels, one of which will be renewed this summer.
3d. The Saw Mill—a Circular Saw, driven by one overshot wheel, all nearly new and in fine order. The neighborhood furnishing a fair market, and timber to be had near, or floated down the river from above.
4th. One large and excellent two storied framed dwelling, 50x40 feet—the yard and garden walled in with brick and stone. One other handsomely located dwelling with 5 rooms below and 2 above stairs—eleven framed cabins for operatives and their families, two store houses, two warehouses, barns, stables, blacksmith and wood shops.
The Mill sites embrace (55) fifty-five acres, and a tract of eighty odd acres, one mile distant, for fuel, &c., will be sold with the mills.
I will sell the property on credits running from one to eight years, should the purchaser desire, and am confident that, with enterprise and good management, a profit of ten to twenty per cent. may be realized from it per annum.
Further information may be had of me, or my agents, on the premises, or by letter to
WM. S. BATTLE,
Rocky Mt., Edgecombe co., N. C.
N. B.—Until the property is sold, orders for Yarns, Plowlines, &c., directed to the undersigned, at Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly at ended to.
W. S. BATTLE.
June 14, 1856. 60 sw2m
☞ Raleigh Register, North State Whig, Wilmington Journal and Commercial insert twice a week for two months and send bills to the Standard office.

LAW NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BUSBEE & BATTLE, Attorneys at Law, will dissolve on the 1st day of July next, by limitation.
All persons indebted to them will make arrangements to settle on or before August Court, or the debts due will be thereafter collected, *speedily* and *effectually.*
QUENTIN BUSBEE,
KEMP P. BATTLE.
Raleigh, June 20, 1856. 61—tJ1.
☞ Register copy

STEAMER ASTORIA,
For Portsmouth and Beaufort.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THE SPLENDID LOWPRESSURE STEAMER ASTORIA, M. M. GRAY, Master, having been thoroughly repaired and new Machinery put in her, will commence her regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, July 5th, and will run the following schedule:
Leave Washington on Saturday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Washington.
Leave Washington on Tuesday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Wednesday mornings at 6 o'clock, A.M., for Portsmouth and Newbern.
Leave Newbern on Thursday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Washington.

Fare from Washington	to	Portsmouth,	$2 50
Fare "	"	Beaufort,	4 00
Fare from Newbern	"	Portsmouth,	2 50
Fare "	"	Beaufort,	4 00

MEALS EXTRA.
Passengers will be landed at Portsmouth or Beaufort without extra charge.
Persons wishing to go to Portsmouth or Beaufort, via Washington, can take the Stage on the plankroad leading from Wilson, (a Station on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad,) to Greenville, and thence by Steamboat to Washington. There will be two daily lines of Stages and also two boats on the River.
B. F. HANKS.
Washington, N. C., June 12, 1856. 62—swt01.

Pleasant Hill Male Academy.

SITUATED IN A NEIGHBORHOOD OF HEALTH and plenty, in the Southwest corner of Alamance county, and surrounded by many things necessary to make it a comfortable and pleasant situation, will commence its next session on Monday the 21st of July, 1856, under the care of the former principal, J. W. Shive, who hopes from past success and present prospects, not only to sustain, but to add to the present good reputation of our Academy.
Strict attention paid to morals. Board can be had without difficulty convenient to the Academy, for six dollars per month, including washing and lights.
Terms of Tuition:

Primary department,	$5 00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	8 00
Higher branches of Mathematics and Languages,	12 50

It is desirable that payment be made half in advance.
MAJ. WM. PATTERSON,
P. C. SMITH,
DR. B. A. SELLARS,
REV. SHUBAL EVANS,
DR. WM. A. COBLE,
} Board of Education.
June 20, 1856. 62—swlm.

To R. Road Contractors.
ENGINEER'S OFFICE, W. N. C. R. R.,
Salisbury, June 17, 1856.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT STATESVILLE, Iredell County, N. C., until July the 15th, for the Graduation, Masonry, and Cross Ties for the remainder of the first Section of the Western North Carolina Rail Road, commencing at, and extending West from Statesville.
On the first 15 miles of this work there is important Masonry, and especially the Bridge across the Catawba River, but all of which is particularly worthy of attention.
Plans, Profiles, and Specifications with estimates of the work may be seen at the office of the Engineer after the 4th July.
JAMES C. TURNER,
Chief Engineer, W. N. C. R. R.
61—[illegible]

GREAT NORTHERN ROUTE!
[illegible]
Via NORFOLK TO BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK CITY.
Through from Wilmington, N. C., to New York, in thirty-six hours, without loss of sleep.
THIS ATTRACTIVE ROUTE, DAILY, VIA WELDON, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, and PHILADELPHIA to NEW YORK, has, for the past six years, enjoyed a reputation for ease and comfort not claimed by any other Line between New Orleans and New York.
The Railroad is now officered with gentlemanly Conductors, and the large and commodious Steamers LOUISIANA, Capt. George W. Russell, (1100 tons burthen,) and NORTH CAROLINA, Capt. Cannon, are too well known to the Travelling Public to need further description.
Schedule Between Wilmington and New York.

Leave	Wilmington, N. C., at	6 A. M.
"	Weldon, (160 miles,)	2 P. M.
"	Portsmouth & Norfolk, (80 miles,)	6 P. M.
"	Baltimore, (180 miles,)	9 A. M.
"	Philadelphia, (100 miles,)	2 P. M.
Arrive in	New York, (100 miles,)	6 P. M.

☞ Total distance 620 miles in thirty-six hours.
Passengers by this Line enjoy a comfortable night's rest on the Bay Steamers, and are privileged to lay over at night at any point, and resume their trip by daylight.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Passengers will have their Baggage CHECKED at WELDON for BALTIMORE.
For further information and Through Tickets, (which are good either by the Bay or the Potomac route,) apply, in Wilmington, at the office of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, or in Weldon, of E. N. Peterson, agent Seaboard route. A. WORRALL, *Sup't.*
May 24, 1856. 54—sw1m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—James H. Forbes vs. Joseph C. Bridgers.—Original attachment.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph C. Bridgers, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of the State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear at the next term of our said Court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered against him.
Witness: Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court at office in Greenville, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our independence.
H. SHEPPARD, Clerk.
May 27, 1856. 1126—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—Alfred & Noah Forbes, vs. Joseph C. Bridgers.—Original attachment.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph C. Bridgers, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of the Sate, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six successive weeks commanding the said defendant to appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered against him.
Witness: Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Greenville, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American independence.
H. SHEPPARD, Clerk.
May 27, 1856. 1126—w6w.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushtons' and Simes' in store.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—MARTIN COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.—William Adkinson against N. P. Curtis.—Attachment.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, N. P. Curtis, is a non-resident of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said N. P. Curtis to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Courthouse in Williamston, on the 2d Monday in July next, and replevy or judgment final will be entered, and the property levied on and applied to the payment of the debt.
Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Williamston, the 2d Monday in April, 1856.
L. JOHNSON, Clerk.
May 24th, 1856. 1127—w6w.

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.
In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.,
(Successor to E. L. Harding.)
Fayetteville, St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.
W. H. W.
April 16, 1856. 43—

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter,
Dr. N. C. Whitehead,
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va.
} *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 37—

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.
All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.
We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.
SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 49—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

T. J. HAVENS HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH him Mr. M. M. MALLON, principal operator for many years of the celebrated Whitehurst premium Gallery, Baltimore, Md., and latterly of Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of carrying on the Daguerrean and Photographic business in all its various branches, under the firm of HAVENS & MALLON; they are happy to announce to the citizens of Raleigh that they have completed arrangements with a gentleman in Philadelphia, one of the best artists in the Union, to color Photographs either in water or oil colors.
Daguerreotypes of Children taken by a new process in from 3 to 5 seconds.
T. J. HAVENS,
M. M. MALLON.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. [illegible]—tf.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!
Spring Trade, 1856.
BY RECENT ARRIVALS, WE ARE IN RECEIPT of our SPRING STOCK of AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH and GERMAN FABRICS; and shall continue to receive additional supplies by every Steamer, through one of our firm, who remains North during the season, attending the AUCTION SALES. Our stock being selected with special reference to the wants of the NORTH-CAROLINA MERCHANTS, we feel confident in saying they will find our styles particularly adapted to their [illegible], and for CHEAPNESS and VARIETY, unsurpassed in any market North or South. Orders promptly attended to.
STEVENSON & [illegible],
Importers and Jobbers, [illegible] Sycamore St.,
Petersburg, Va.
March 10, 1856. [illegible]

V[illegible] OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, [illegible] and for sale by [illegible] WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
May [illegible], 1856. [illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, July 2, 1856.

DEAR SIR:—I am directed by my brethren of the Supreme Court bench to request you to publish in the Standard the correspondence herewith sent you. It explains itself. The subject is one interesting to us as public officers, and embracing an interesting constitutional question.

Very respectfully,
F. NASH.

W. W. HOLDEN, Esq.

I am authorized to say the Attorney General joins in the wish to have the correspondence published.

To JOSEPH B. BATCHELOR, *Attorney General of the State of North Carolina:*

SIR:—At the request of my brethren of the Supreme Court I address to you the following note.—By the 39th section of the Revenue law, passed by the Legislature at their late session, ch. 37, it is enacted, that a tax be laid "on surgeon dentists, practicing physicians, practicing lawyers, *and all other persons*, (ministers of the Gospel excepted,) whose practice, salaries, &c." We ask your opinion upon the following questions:

First. Do the words, "and all other persons" of themselves, embrace all persons holding office under the State government?

2d. If so, was it the intention of the Legislature to embrace those officers, whose salaries are protected by the constitution as well as those which are not?

3d. If you should be of opinion that it was the intention to embrace each class of officers, is it your opinion that the act is constitutional so far as Judicial officers are concerned?

You will at once perceive the delicacy of the position in which the act places the Judges of the State. No question on the subject can be brought before us, either individually or collectively, in which we shall not have a personal interest. To free ourselves from the embarrassment in which we are placed, we have concluded to submit the questions, arising under that section of the act, to the highest law officer of the government. Your position, as Attorney General of the State, entitles each officer of the government to your opinion upon questions arising under the Revenue laws. You will recollect that the time is rapidly approaching when every citizen will be called on to render, under oath, a list of his taxable property. This will prove to you a sufficient apology for troubling you at this time on the subject, and for the request that you will furnish us with your opinion as soon as your convenience will permit. Whatever may be your opinion it shall guide our action in the matter.

Respectfully,
F. NASH, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

WARRENTON, N. C., May 6, 1856.

SIR: In a previous communication I expressed the opinion that it was the purpose of the Legislature, by the 39th section of the late Revenue act, to impose a tax on the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts. I propose now to consider the second question addressed to me: Is this law constitutional?

The taxing power in its integrity and fullness, is an indispensable attribute of sovereignty; "and however absolute the right of an individual may be, it is still in the nature of that right that it must bear a portion of the public burdens, and that portion must be determined by the legislature." The relinquishment of this power is never to be assumed where a deliberate purpose of the State to abandon it does not appear. Yet, it may be relinquished, wholly or in part, or its exercise may be restricted by the fundamental law*. The right to tax the salaries of the Judges is claimed as a part of that general taxing power conferred on the legislature, and which is now exercised, not for the purpose of diminishing them, but to impose on them their proper share of the public burden. It is said to be analogous to the tax imposed on the salary of any other officer or person who receives a salary. It is admitted that a law imposing a tax on the salaries of other officers comes within this general taxing power, and is not a law impairing the obligation of the contract between the State and the officer. The power to tax the salaries of these Judges is the same as that to tax the salary of any other officer; if there be any restriction or exemption in their favor, it must be found in the constitution itself.

The 2d clause of the 2d section of the 3d article of amendments to the constitution is in these words: "The salaries of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts shall not be diminished during their continuance in office." This was an amendment to the old constitution, which provided that these officers "shall have adequate salaries during their continuance in office." What was an adequate salary, was, *ex-necessitate* to be determined by the legislature, which had the power of fixing it. As this was a discretionary power, that body could declare an "adequate salary" to be any sum it thought proper. This power was liable to abuse, and though it would have been a violation of the spirit of the constitution to have fixed these salaries at a sum clearly inadequate, yet the legislature, being unchecked by any other department of the government in the exercise of this discretion, could violate at will the spirit of this part of the constitution. This is not the case with the amended constitution. By it the power of reducing the salaries of the Judges during their continuance in office, is taken away. They may be increased, but cannot be diminished. But to secure them effectually against diminution, this provision should extend to indirect as well as to direct legislation. The power to lessen these salaries by direct legislation, is now nowhere claimed; yet the passage of this act is an assertion by the legislature of the power to diminish them indirectly; and if the legislature has such power it can be used to any extent to which in its wisdom it may see proper to carry it. The consequence of this proposition shows at once its fallacy. The constitution declares that the salaries of the Judges shall not be lessened during their continuance in office; and while it is admitted that this takes from the legislature all power to affect them directly, yet it is contended that there is an indirect way to arrive at the same end, and under cover of the exercise of another unquestioned power, to destroy them entirely. Every part of the constitution must be of equal obligation; it must be considered as one entire charter of power, and no one power should be so exercised as to violate or defeat the purpose of another. All parts should be exercised as one consistent whole, and the execution of one part should be effected in accordance, and not in conflict, with any other portion. This should be the case with the effects and consequences, as well as in the principal objects intended to be accomplished. The exercise of clear and unquestioned powers should not be such as to violate, indirectly and incidentally, other portions of the same instrument. The principal purpose should be one within the limits of authority. It should be accomplished in such a way as not to produce unconstitutional results. The power of the legislature to impose a tax on all other salaries is not questioned, as a general proposition. It can tax them to any extent—even to the extent of rendering the offices and employments valueless. In such cases the security against abuse is in the "interest, wisdom and justice of the representative body, and their relation to their constituents." But the power to tax the salaries of the Judges would be, in effect, a power to diminish them, and would, therefore, violate this restriction. In this case the framers of the constitution have not thought it wise to trust to such security alone, and they therefore added the amendment, as quoted, as a further security. It is a restriction imposed by the supreme law on the legislative branch of the government.

Under the old constitution the Judges held their offices during good behavior. Before the convention, which met in 1835, for the purpose of amending the constitution, the Judiciary had attained a very elevated position, and commanded the respect and confidence of the State, and of the whole nation. Yet, in the opinion of that body, this tenure of office did not sufficiently protect it in the firm and impartial discharge of its duties, and it was seen that a way was left open by which it might be most successfully attacked, if the legislature should at any time be inclined to do so. It was not probable that persons would be found to desire an office of great labor, and greater responsibility, unless provided with an adequate and certain salary; and if the salary was left at the discretion of the legislature, it would nearly always be the case that the salary would be most uncertain when the highest exercise of firmness and integrity would be required in the discharge of judicial duties, and when these faculties would be called into most important exercise, it would be in opposing the action of that body which had entire control over the salary. While it was, therefore, the purpose of the Convention to place the salaries of these officers, as well as the tenure of office, beyond the control of the legislature, by direct legislation, it would be to attribute to them a degree of folly utterly opposed to the reputation for wisdom which they have long enjoyed, to conclude that they left open this indirect way to accomplish the same purpose. The reason why this amendment was made to the old constitution, the debates in the Convention do not disclose to us; but it must have been that that body, influenced by the lessons of wisdom drawn from the experience of the past, desired to throw around the Judiciary another defence and protection against any attack which might be made on it by the other branches of the government, and to secure it against all influences which might sway it from the fearless, faithful, impartial and independent discharge of its duties.

The judiciary is the weakest branch of the government; "it has neither force nor will, but merely judgment, and must ultimately depend upon the aid of the executive arm for the efficacious exercise of this faculty." The legislative is the most powerful branch, and has a constant tendency to the accumulation of power. The judicial can never make encroachments on the other branches, but requires all the protection which can be given to it to defend itself from encroachments by them. Next to permanency in office nothing can contribute more to the independence of the Judges than a fixed provision for their support. The remark made in relation to the President is equally applicable here. "In the general course of human nature a power over a man's subsistence amounts to a power over his will. The enlightened friends of free government everywhere have seen cause to lament the want of precise and explicit precautions in the State constitutions on this head. Some of these have indeed declared that permanent salaries should be established for the Judges; but the experiment has in some instances shown that such expressions are not sufficiently definite to preclude legislative evasion. Something still more pointed and unequivocal was evinced to be requisite." Federalist, No. 79. A provision was, therefore, adopted in the constitution of the United States, of which the amendment in the State constitution is a copy; and the same learned and eloquent vindicator of the national constitution remarks that, "this, all circumstances considered, is the most eligible provision that could have been devised." The article is quoted with approbation by Chancellor Kent and Judge Story; two of the ablest Judges whose labors have adorned the American bench, or illustrated American legal literature.—The necessity for such a protection, when sustained by such authority, will hardly be denied at the present day. It would be most unwise to protect against open and direct attack, and leave unprovided for the indirect, now the most dangerous because concealed. To impair and destroy the efficacy of this protection now, is to forget, in an age of rapid progress and untried experiment, the lessons of experience, and to cease to look to the past for wisdom to guide us in the future.

The power to impose a tax on these salaries carries with it the power to authorize the county courts to do so also. The result would be that a salary which the constitution declares shall not be reduced, would be subject to a discretionary power of taxation in the county court of any county in which the Judge might happen to reside.

There is no reason why the Sheriff of each county should collect all the public revenue; the law might declare it the duty of any other officer to collect.—Suppose, then, the legislature had required the public treasurer to retain a tax of twenty dollars out of the quarter's salary of the Judge, payable on the 1st day of July, would it not be a palpable diminution of the salary, and therefore unconstitutional? Is it possible for ingenuity to invent a distinction between this case and that where the Judge receives his entire salary from the Treasurer, and is afterwards compelled by law to pay a portion of it to the officer who happens to collect the public revenue in the county where he resides? We are not, however, without authority on this point. The constitution of Pennsylvania contains a clause similar to this of ours. The legislature of that State passed an act imposing a tax on the salaries of the Judges, which the Treasurer was required to retain. The act was decided by the Supreme Court of that State to be unconstitutional. Commonwealth, ex. relation, Kepburn vs Mann, 5 Wates and Sergt. 403.—This decision has the approbation of Chancellor Kent, 1 Kent's Comm., 294, and is the only one directly on the point which I have been able to find.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary that I should declare the diffidence I feel at expressing the opinion that an act of the legislature is unconstitutional; which is increased by the fact that that body contained some of the ablest lawyers of the State. But while I am compelled to differ with them, I do so with entire respect. It may be, and probably was, that this clause of the act was passed without particular attention having been directed to this view of it. On further examination they may be led to the same conclusion to which I have arrived. We have a written constitution which is the supreme law, and by it all acts of government must be judged. It is honorable to institutions like ours, that one branch may differ with—even interpose, to arrest the course of another, without producing even a jar in the system; it continues its course, dispensing the great blessing of good laws well administered upon all.

The reasons why this opinion has not been before delivered, have been communicated privately; it is useless to repeat them here. No tax has yet been collected under this clause of the act; I hope, therefore, it will be in time to answer all practical purposes.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. B. BATCHELOR,
Atto. Gen'l of N. C.

To Hon. FREDERICK NASH, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of N. C.

THE POLITICAL EDITOR.—We have the pleasure of announcing to the readers of the American Banner, that Mr. John T. Smith, an able writer and a zealous American, who has been connected with the Mississippi press for fourteen years, has been engaged to take charge of the political department of this paper, during the canvass. Mr. Smith, though a remarkably courteous and amiable gentleman, has fought five duels, killing his man every time. He brings into the political canvass, besides a general stock of political information and a zeal for the cause, two bowie knives, one of Parson Beecher's Sharpe rifles, two six-shooters, and sundry canes and shilelahs, not to speak of two pair of brass knuckles. We bespeak for Mr. Smith a cordial reception by the press gang.

P. S.—Mr. Smith brings into the service a ferocious pair of whiskers and a diabolical moustache, which will carry dismay into the ranks of the adversary. He has not yet arrived at his post—his daguerreotype, by the way, may be seen at Gurney's, taken in the inimitable of that artist.

N. B.—Challenges received from 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m.

P. P. S.—No one need stay away on account of ineligibility; Mr. S. regards any one sufficiently a gentleman to fight with him, or treat him, which latter can be attended to during the hour for receiving challenges—preference given to brandy juleps extra strong. *Yazoo Banner.*

LORD LANSDOWNE ON PUPLIC SPEAKING.—During my drive yesterday with Lord Lansdowne, in talking of public speaking, I asked him whether he had ever experienced that sort of bewilderment in delivering himself which he might have observed come over me at the Devizes dinner, and which I had once before experienced for a few moments during my speech at the Revolution meeting in Dublin some years since, but recovered myself, on that occasion, almost immediately. He said, to my surprise, that he hardly ever spoke in the House without feeling the approaches of some such loss of self possession, and found that the only way to surmount it was to talk on at all hazards. He added, what appears highly probable, that those *common-places* which most men accustomed to public speaking have ready cut and dry, to bring in on all occasions, were, he thought, in general used as a mode of culling over those blank intervals, when they do not know what to say next, but in that meantime, must say something. *Diary of Thomas Moore.*

* Providence Bank vs Billings, 4 Peters, 514.

Ratification Meeting in Alamance.

A portion of the Democrats of Alamance met at Haw River on Saturday, June 28, and organized by appointing John Trolinger, Esq., Chairman, and J. W. Lea and Dr. G. D. Cobb, Secretaries. S. E. Williams, Esq., explained the object of the meeting and entertained the audience with a neat and appropriate speech. In obedience to calls upon them, F. I. Wilson, Esq., and Dr. P. A. Holt also addressed the meeting. The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The time has arrived in the history of our country for men to look well to, and examine thoroughly, the great principles by which the destiny of our country is to be decided, either for good or for evil: Therefore, we, as citizens of a common country, and of common interest, should mark well the political horizon; and whereas, new parties and new principles have arisen to distract and divide us, it becomes our duty to speak plainly and boldly our opinion of men and measures: therefore

Resolved, That we have an abiding faith in the capacity of man for self-government, so long as he is left free to act for himself, and not bound by the mandates of a secret council.

Resolved, That in the great fundamental truths of political policy, as propounded and enforced by Jefferson, as successfully carried out by Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Polk and Pierce, we find abundant safeguards, for the safety of this Union and of our republican institutions.

Resolved, That religious liberty, the inalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of our own conscience, without restraint or restriction, is the great foundation upon which the Union is built, and alone upon which it can stand.

Resolved, That any party, secret in its movements—bigotry and superstition its fundamental creed, cannot stand the test of truth and of reason. It is anti-republican and dangerous, as history will abundantly show, to the institutions of an enlightened and liberty-loving country.

Resolved, That the party known in our country as the Know Nothing, alias American party, is sectional in all its movements, has no claim to nationality, has no fixed principles, is alone opposed to Catholicism and foreigners, and is, therefore, justly entitled to the unqualified condemnation of every American citizen.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is the only national party now in the country; that its principles are unchangeable and unchanged. They are the same from Jefferson to Buchanan,—they received the hearty support of Jefferson, and elected him. They are now and have been for thirty years, enthusiastically and cheerfully endorsed and defended by James Buchanan, whom they will also elect.

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse the nomination by the Cincinnati Convention, of the Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, as our candidate for President of the United States. That in him we find a man, sustaining and possessing all those elements of true greatness, which characterize the honest, the good, and great man. His national reputation is far in advance of any of his countrymen; for it is not confined alone to the bounds of the Union,—Europe acknowledges his vast and varied information, his spotless integrity, and unflinching patriotism. That we will give him our hearty support and influence; for we know and feel that the platform laid down by the Cincinnati Convention, with Buchanan as its defender, can alone save our glorious Union and sustain our republican institutions.

Resolved, That the nomination of the Hon. John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, for the Vice Presidency, was one of the best that could have been made. His indomitable energy, his firm patriotism, and distinguished character as a statesman, has won for him a reputation as enduring and lasting as the granite hills of his own native State.

Resolved, That we are proud of our Gubernatorial standard-bearer, the Hon. Thos. Bragg. We can but give a faint echo to that tremendous applause which greets him in every portion of the State. It cannot and will not be settled until August next.—Then it will be announced in thunder tones by the freemen of North-Carolina, that the gallant and noble Thomas Bragg, of Northampton, is the Governor elect of North-Carolina for the next two years.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the N. C. Standard.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN TROLINGER, Ch'n.

J. W. LEA, G. D. COBB, } Secretaries.

THE ORIGINAL OF KNOW-NOTHINISM.

THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.—The convention assembled at Hartford on the 15th of December, 1814. On the next day it was—

Resolved, That the *most inviolable secrecy shall be observed* by each member of this convention including the secrecy, as to all popositions, debates, and proceedings thereof, until this injunction shall be suspended or altered.

On the 24th of December, 1814, the committee appointed to prepare and report a general project of such measures as may be proper for the convention to adopt, reported among other things—

That it is expedient to recommend to the several State Legislatures certain amendments to the constitution, viz:

"That the power to declare or make war, by the Congress of the United States be restricted."

"That it is expedient to attempt to make provisions for restraining Congress in the exercise of an unlimited power to make new States and admit them into the Union."

"That an amendment be proposed respecting slave representation and slave taxation."

On the 29th of December, 1814, it was—

Resolved, That the easy admission of naturalized foreigners to places of trust, honor, or profit, operates as an inducement to the malcontent subjects of the old world to come to these States, in quest of executive patronage and to repay it by an abject devotion to executive measures.

"Another amendment subordinate in importance, but still in a high degree expedient, relates to the exclusion of foreigners hereafter arriving in the United States from the capacity of holding offices of trust, honor of profit.

"That the stock of population already in these States is amply sufficient to render this nation in due time sufficiently great and powerful, is not a controvertible question. Nor will it be seriously pretended, that the national deficiency in wisdom, arts, science, arms, or virtue, needs to be replenished from foreign countries. Still it is agreed, that a liberal policy should offer the rights of hospitality, and the choice of settlement, to those who are disposed to visit the country. But why admit to a participation in the government aliens who were no parties to the compact—who were ignorant of the nature of our institutions, and have no stake in the welfare of the country but what is recent and transitory? It is surely a privilege sufficient, to admit them after due probation to become citizens, for all but political purposes. To extend it beyond these limits, is to encourage foreigners to come to these States as candidates for preferment. The convention forbear to express their opinion upon the inauspicious effects which have already resulted to the honor and peace of this nation, from this misplaced and indiscriminate liberty.

"*Resolved*, That no person who shall hereafter be naturalized, shall be eligible as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, nor capable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States."

RED JACKET.—As a specimen of the Indian mode of thinking on the subject of religion, we give a paragraph from the speech of Red Jacket, which is omitted in the common version. When the missionary mentioned the Crucifixion, Red Jacket replied:

"Brother, if you white men murdered the Son of the Great Spirit, we Indians had nothing to do with it, and it is none of our affair. If he had come among us we would not have killed him, we would have treated him better. You must make amends for that crime yourselves!"

Red Jacket took part with the Americans in the war of 1812, and becoming attached to a colonel who was ordered on a distant service, took his farewell of him in the following speech:—

"Brother, I hear you are going to a place called Governor's Island. I hope you will be a Governor yourself. I understand you white people think children a great blessing. I hope you may have a thousand. And above all, I hope wherever you may go, you may never find whiskey more than two shillings a quart."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 24th, 1856.

SIR: I have just read a communication from Prof. E. Mitchell, with reference to the height of the Black Mountain, which will require a reply from me. I forbear to do so now, because he states that he will publish a subsequent number. I only wish now to say, that he is totally mistaken, as to the point regarded by me as the highest, when he uses the following language: "The highest point of the Black Mountain is very clearly indicated, and its position stated, in the above extract, "the head of the ridge between the North and middle forks of Caney river." It is the same that was rediscovered by Mr. Clingman last year, and represented by him as something before unknown." This description *does not indicate* the point referred to by me, but one some miles from it. I may add that I have in my possession not only all that Prof. Mitchell has ever published on the subject, but also three manuscript letters, written by him successively, *for publication*, but which he did not think proper to publish, because each one, at his instance, was submitted to me for examination, and on my pointing out the palpable errors, into which he had fallen, he declined to have them published. After I had written him, at great length, as to the mistakes of the first two, (and he acquiesced in the justice of my objections, so far as to object to their publication,) he sent me a third one, which he said he would publish, and this, too, after reading all I had previously written him, and with a full view of the matter. In it he selected for the highest point of the Black, and as the one last measured by him, a peak some six miles distant, or thereabouts, from that which he now assumes as the highest in this communication to the Spectator.—The letters I refer to have all been written during the present session of Congress. Though they vary essentially in their statements, yet no one of them, any more than those previously published by him, indicates the peak referred to by me. I shall, whenever Prof. Mitchell is done with his articles, publish *what he wrote for that purpose*, so that it will appear that, taking his own statement to be true, he did not at any time visit the same point, by me regarded as the highest. This statement is made in order that I may not be prejudiced until the facts are fully before the public.

Very respectfully,
T. L. CLINGMAN.

Rev. T. W. ATKIN, Editor of News.

ABOLITION PHILANTHROPY.—Among the records of the courts of our district are many interesting cases, and not the least so is the celebrated case of Pell & Ball. This lingered in the Court of Chancery for many years; it evoked the highest talent of the Charleston bar; it hung upon the lips of the people, and at its close gave rise to an exhibition of abolition philanthropy which entitles it to still further notice.

The facts of the case were simple. Mr. and Mrs. Swinton Ball were of the passengers on the ill-fated steamer Pulaski when it was wrecked, and both perished; but in the distribution of the property left behind them it was of importance to determine who was the survivor. The sum depending upon this question amounted to near $80,000. Excessive ingenuity was exercised—facts faintly to be traced amid the scenes of that perilous occasion were examined, and it was finally decided that Mrs. Ball was alive at a period when there was no proof of the existence of the husband, and the property became distributable among her heirs-at-law. There were two distributees, both residents of the free States. A portion of the property consisted of slaves, whom they could not consent to hold in that condition, and it was determined, therefore, that they should be sold, and the proceeds divided, and in carrying this determination into effect, one very hard case was presented. Among these slaves was a body servant of Mr. Ball, who was much esteemed, and who had a wife and seven children. As is usual here the entire family was put up for sale together, but there was reason for the inference that this man would not sell for so much, with so many inefficients, as he would sell for by himself, and one of the legatees required that they should be sold separately.—The requisition inspired a feeling of indignation and disgust, but to no purpose. The sale went on; the legatee himself became the purchaser of this favorite slave. He held him for an advance in value, and only consented to dispose of him to the purchaser of his bereaved family, upon the payment of what he considered a sufficient profit upon the bargain.—That legatee who so held on to a small profit upon the favored slave of the man whose estate he was about to share, was Albert Sumner, brother of the Charles Sumner who has lately been rendered so distinguished in the Senate of the United States.

Now, we do not enter a criminal prosecution against Mr. Sumner for the conduct of his brother; but speaking from the centre of a society and a family who are capable of an act like this, it may be surely questioned whether he is a proper person to arraign the "harlot slavery," and whether there is not something like retributive justice in his meeting some little expiatory martyrdom in the cause of human freedom.

It may be objected to our society that such an act is possible; but in every form of society there are necessary evils, and if families are separated here, so are they elsewhere, under the imperious necessities of common life, while this is to be remembered. In free States, families are torn apart by countless causes, but here there is but one to disturb the domestic relations of the negro, and that is the order of a master. It is also to be remembered that masters seldom have an interest in such an order. He who owns a husband, will also find it to his interest to own the wife; who sells the one against his wish, will also find it to his interest to sell the other, and hence it happens under the natural equities of this institution, that this evil most excepted to is of less frequent occurrence than among almost any other people known to history, and that it is left for the philanthropy of one of the free States to exhibit one of the few instances upon record, in which a man has found an interest of from fifty to one hundred dollars in separating a negro husband from his family, and who for so small a sum has had the heart to perpetrate the act. *Charleston Standard.*

POLITICAL TEMERITY.—The enemies of Mr. BUCHANAN, who are the Know Nothing supporters of Mr. FILLMORE, have the temerity to refer to the freesoil and abolition traits in the character of the former, and are boasting that they have put his friends on their defense. Take care, gentlemen. The latter is far more obnoxious to these charges than the former, and so it will appear if the National Democratic Party are obliged to retaliate by referring to opinions and incidents of "auld lang sine." There is no disposition, on our part, at least, and we believe none with the mass of our friends, to degrade Mr. FILLMORE. But if Mr. BUCHANAN, one of the purest men the country has known since the days of WASHINGTON, is to be assailed for the political errors of his youth, after a lapse of nearly half a century, and by vituperation and *falsehood*, the Know Nothings will not think it unfair or unjust, we presume, if we assail their candidate with *truth*. *Wil. Com.*

COL. BENTON ON COL. FREMONT.—Col. Benton, in his late speech at St. Louis, refered to the nomination of Col. Fremont, his son-in-law, and to a rumor that he would support him, and said:

"Now, when has it ever happened that I have been influenced by family connections, or even by my own interest? What office have I ever got for one of my family? No, citizens! I am above self when the good of the Union is concerned. From first to last I have been for my country, and mean to continue for it. I have made many sacrifices for it, and am making a great one now in standing this canvass."

LOCOMOTIVES FOR EGYPT.—Mason & Co., of Taunton, Mass., have just finished two superb engines for the railroad between Cairo and Suez, ordered by the Egyptian Viceroy. They are to furnish a comparison of American skill with the English engines of Crampton and Stephenson, running between Alexandria and Cairo. They weigh twenty-five tons, burn coke, and on a recent trial on the Taunton road, ran four miles and made a stop in three and-a-half minutes.

SOMETHING OF A TRAIN.—A Buffalo paper says a freight train left that city, over the Central Railroad, a few days since, which consisted of 220 cars, all loaded with flour, and containing over 20,000 barrels. The product of a whole township of wheat fields, on one train.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:

1st	District,	WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2nd,	"	W. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3rd,	"	M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th,	"	GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th,	"	S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th,	"	THOS. SETTLE, JR., of Rock'ham.
7th,	"	R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th,	"	W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR THE SENATE:

GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:

NATHANIEL G. RAND,
AUGUSTUS M. LEWIS,
MOSES A. BLEDSOE.

FOR SHERIFF:

WILLIAM H. HIGH.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Standard will be furnished during the campaign at the following rates: For six months, one copy, one dollar; five copies, four dollars; six copies, five dollars; ten copies, eight dollars; twelve copies, ten dollars;—cash in advance.

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

FEE BILLS OF CLERKS AND SHERIFFS.—We have on hand a quantity of these bills which will be sent *free of postage*, ten for $1. All Clerks are bound, under a penalty of $50 to have these bills stuck up in their offices. Address the Editors of the Standard.

A Great Document.

Send in orders for the EXTRA CAMPAIGN N. C. STANDARD, which will be ready for delivery on the 12th instant. It contains the full *expose* of Know-Nothingism; The Past Career of Millard Fillmore; The Democratic Platform, and the platforms of all the factions opposed to the great Democratic American party; Mr. Buchanan as a Citizen and as a Politician; Mr. Fillmore's Erie Abolition letter, Mr. Gilmer's course on Free Suffrage; and various other articles, including editorials, statistics, &c., &c. This paper has been gotten up with much care and labor, and with it the Democracy will be armed for battle. Sent free of postage at $4 per hundred, which barely covers expenses. For the good of the cause, we solicit orders.

The Celebration of the Fourth.

We think we may safely say that the celebration of Friday last was the most animated and extensive one that ever took place in Raleigh, to commemorate our National Independence; and that it was more generally participated in and enjoyed than any other of late years. Not merely that it was well gotten up and judiciously arranged, but that there seemed to be a warm desire on the part of all to pay homage to the memory of the "mighty dead" of the period of our country's birth. Nor do we think that a fear for the Union—a dread of the abandonment of the principles of the Constitution—or a suspicion of the abnegation of the truths of the Declaration of Independence, contributed in any degree to arouse the patriotic emotions of our people. It seemed to be a congregation of freemen for freedom's sake—a pilgrimage to freedom's shrine—an outpouring of joy and thankfulness for the blessings and privileges inaugurated on the 4th of July, 1776.

As usual, at daybreak the boom of cannon aroused the "slumbering citizens," and long ere sunrise our streets resounded with the strains of martial music; for at that time our Military Companies, the Oak-City Guards and Independent Guards, were out to attend divine services at the Presbyterian Church.

The attendance at church was numerous, and the services were appropriate and impressive. The pastor of the church, Rev. J. M. Atkinson, was accompanied in the pulpit by the Rev. T. E. Skinner, of the Baptist church, and the Rev. R. T. Heflin, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, both of whom assisted in the services. Mr. Heflin's address, which occupied in its delivery about half an hour, was lucid and learned, and was earnestly listened to. His subject was Freedom and its relation to Religion. These sunrise services are becoming honored in their observance, and we hope to see them long continued.

The military companies now proceeded to the Capitol square and fired a salute; afterwards they marched to their quarters and were dismissed for breakfast.

At nine o'clock the military again assembled and marched to the front of the Courthouse, where the procession shortly afterwards was formed in the order of the programme, by Chief-Marshal, Maj. W. F. Collins. And here we take occasion to say that Maj. Collins and his energetic assistants, Messrs. J. H. Bryan, jr., Basil Manly and T. H. Bridges, did great credit to themselves by the firm but respectful and polite manner in which they discharged the arduous duties of their office.

The procession was led by the Raleigh Band, who gratuitously offered their services to the Oak City Guards on this occasion. They played remarkably well and deserve great credit. The procession having arrived at the Capitol, the military paid the usual honors to the gentlemen comprising the civilian portion of it; and on entering the Hall of the House of Commons, the excellent plans of the Committee of Arrangements were made manifest by the facility with which the audience were comfortably seated. The hall about the Speaker's chair was tastefully decorated with national and regimental flags, and the general good arrangements were much commended. Icewater—a new and good idea—was plentifully supplied to all by polite and attentive members of the military companies. The Orator, Reader and Chaplain occupied the Speaker's seat, and that of the Clerks was occupied by the Hons. R. M. Pearson and W. H. Battle, Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Rev. Albert Smedes. The following was the order of the exercises:

Prayer, by the Rev. J. M. ATKINSON.
Music.
Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by PULASKI COWPER, Esq.
Music.
Oration, by W. W. HOLDEN, Esq.
Music.
Benediction.

The Declaration of Independence was admirably read by Mr. Cowper, and of the Oration we will be pardoned if we decline expressing an opinion.

At the conclusion of the exercises the military were drawn up on the west side of the building, where they fired a spirited salute; after which they took their departure to Ryal's spring to partake of an excellent dinner, in company with several of their honorary members and friends. The dinner passed off to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Mirth and music, songs and toasts were the order of the day, and about three o'clock they returned to town, parading round and through Capitol Square, and then returned to their quarters.

At the appointed hour the children connected with the various Sabbath Schools assembled, formed in procession, and, headed by a band of music, marched to the Presbyterian Church, where they were addressed by Rev. J. M. Atkinson. We did not hear the address, but it is spoken of in the highest terms. At the conclusion of these services the children proceeded to their respective school rooms to partake of a bountiful feast.

In the evening the Capitol gates were tastefully decorated, and two large and handsome illuminated stars were suspended on the wall of the South end of the Capitol. These portions of the illumination were under the superintendence of Mr. J. C. S. Lumsden, and were admirably gotten up. The four principal streets leading to the Capitol were also illuminated by a row of barrels of rosin, and added greatly to the general appearance.

At dark the fireworks were commenced, under the management of Mr. W. H. Thompson, and we are sure we speak the common sentiment when we say that the display in itself was the best ever witnessed here, and that the firing of the different pieces was most successful. The rockets, however, were decidedly bad; and after having fired some eight or ten of them, Mr. Thompson thought it prudent to lay the balance aside lest life might be sacrificed by the premature explosion of these missiles. In this we think he was right.

The Balloon ascension, under the management of Prof. Harris, of Salisbury in this State, was a decided feature in the celebration. Expectation was high, and yet was fully met. Punctually to the hour Prof. Harris inflated his "pilot" balloon, which on being released, shot beautifully into the air, and, as it sailed westwardly, discharged one large cannonade ball, attached to it as a compliment to the ladies of Raleigh, with a tremendous roar, and this was responded to by a hearty cheer from the spectators. So successful was this effort, and so large was this "pilot" balloon, that many of the audience left the ground with the impression that *the* "Balloon ascension" inserted in the programme had taken place. Immediately, however, the balloon contractor for was brought forward, and most successfully inflated, in from five to ten minutes. It was some thirty feet high, and fully eighty-four in circumference. A battery of thirteen heavy cannonade balls, one for each of the "Old Thirteen," was attached, to be fired in succession as the balloon ascended, and also a quantity of fireworks. Every thing being adjusted, the signal to "let go" was given, and the huge mass shot beautifully heavenward. Unfortunately, however, when some distance from the earth, the wire attaching the battery to the balloon snapped, and the balls fell to the earth. Prof. Harris immediately rushed upon them and with his pocket knife endeavored to cut off the burning ends of the thirteen fuses to prevent the balls from exploding in the midst of the dense crowd; but finding his efforts unavailing, he called out to the people to clear away, and casting the battery from him sought safety himself in flight. By this time the space from which the balloon ascended, and now containing the battery, was well cleared, and the first ball exploded with a boom that seemed to shake the very earth. This was the signal for another rush in the crowd:

Ah! then and there were *sudden partings*,
And tremblings of distress;
And cheeks all pale, which but an hour ago,
Blushed at the praise of their own loveliness.

Ball after ball spent its fire and fury on the air, for they could now harm no one. In fact there was little or no danger in them, when the people withdrew from their immediate vicinity. Indeed very many thought the firing on the ground a part of the "show" though "not in the bills," and after the excitement was over, every body was well satisfied and highly amused at the accident. In the mean time the balloon sailed off magnificently to the admiration of all. But on the whole Prof. Harris made a "decided hit." His system of ballooning is the best we have ever seen. The breaking of a wire prevented him from showing the crowning point of his effort, but it gave the ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness it a fine opportunity of *showing their agility*. We recommend the Professor to all desiring balloon ascensions. We have only to add, in closing, that we have not heard of the slightest accident at the fireworks or elsewhere during the day.

Of the Committee of Arrangements, we feel constrained to say, that they deserve great praise for the very superior manner in which this celebration was gotten up. We know something of their difficulties and labors, and therefore we make this statement. All that could be done was done by them. Every thing worked smoothly on the Fourth; order prevailed to an unexampled extent; the display was varied and extensive; the arrangements in the hall of the House of Commons could hardly be better, and in short all went well. Of the Marshals, we have already said something. Their efforts at night secured quiet and comfort and respectful attention to the ladies, who, for the first time, were saved from the annoyance and dangers of "fire crackers." All these efforts, we know, are fully appreciated. In a word, this year's celebration will serve to guide our onward and onward, till we become to look upon these things in their true light—as burnt offer[illegible]

Democracy National--its Opponents Sectional.

Facts are stubborn things, and so are figures; and we propose to prove, by facts and figures, that the Democratic party always has been and is yet national, and that no other national party has existed in this country for many years past. What we mean by a *national* party is, one whose great leading principles are the same in every section.

The Whig party was once national, but by degrees it became more and more sectional, and finally ceased to exist. Upon its ruins arose Know Nothingism, a sectional party, founded in hypocrisy and deception. Be patient, and we will adduce the proofs.

To show the sectionalism of the old Whig party, we will go back some twenty years. When Florida applied for admission into the Union, in 1835, with a constitution recognizing slavery, there were 115 votes in the House in favor of its admission, every Northern Democrat except three voting for it, while the vote against its admission was 106, including every Northern Whig. In the Senate, out of thirty-six votes cast for the bill, 12 were cast by Northern Democrats; while all the negatives, nine in number, were cast by Northern Whigs.

But we come down to a later period. When the Mexican treaty was under consideration the Wilmot proviso was attempted to be applied to the territory acquired. For this proviso Hale, Clayton and others, now Know Nothings, voted; and against it we find such men as Cass, Dickinson and Douglas. The following is a classification of the vote on the Proviso in the Senate:

	For	Against
Northern Whigs,	10	none
Southern Whigs,	2	9
Northern Democrats,	3	12
Southern Democrats,	none	17

Thus showing that while Northern Whigs were unanimous against us, three-fourths of the Northern Democrats were for us.

The votes on the bills known as "the Utah bill," and "the Texas and Mexico bill," also show the nationality of the Democratic, and the sectionalism of the Whig party. The same principle as that embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill was applied to these Territories, viz: that they might come into the Union with Constitutions either admitting or prohibiting slavery, or in other words, that the people of the Territories themselves might regulate their own domestic institutions. The following are the votes in the House of Representatives:

ON THE UTAH BILL.

	For	Against
Northern Democrats,	32	18
Southern Democrats,	31	15
Northern Whigs,	10	52
Southern Whigs,	24	none

Showing nearly two-thirds of the Northern Democrats *for us*, while over five to one of the Northern Whigs were *against us*.

ON THE TEXAS AND MEXICO BILL.

	For	Against
Northern Democrats,	32	17
Southern Democrats,	27	29
Northern Whigs,	24	50
Southern Whigs,	25	1

The vote on the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill was as follows:

	For	Against
Northern Democrats,	26	15
Southern Democrats,	36	
Southern Whigs,	24	
Northern Whigs,	4	57

Thus showing nearly two-thirds of the Northern Democrats *for the bill*, and more than fifteen to one of the Northern Whigs *against it*.

In 1854 an attempt was made to repeal the Fugitive Slave bill, and the following is the vote:

	For repeal.	Against repeal.
Northern Whigs,	37	5
Northern Democrats,	8	50
Southern Whigs,		17
Southern Democrats,		48

Here we have over six to one *in our favor* of the Northern Democrats, and over seven to one of Northern Whigs *against us*.

We come next to the vote on the Nebraska bill—a bill simply removing restrictions placed upon the South by the Missouri Comp romise, and opening the new Territories to Southern as well as Northern emigration. Here is the vote:

	For	Against
Northern Democrats,	44	43
Southern Democrats,	55	2
Northern Whigs,	none	48
Southern Whigs,	14	7

Here we find a majority of Northern Democrats *with us*, and Northern Whigs *unanimously against us*.—In the Senate, there were seven to one of the Northern Democrats *with us*, while every Northern Whig was *against us*. Of the Southern Whigs who voted against the bill, such as Rogers and Puryear of North-Carolina, Bugg, Cullum, and Etheridge, of Tennessee, &c., *every one are Know Nothings*, or in full fellowship with that faction.

And just about at this point the old Whig party ceased to exist, and Know Nothingism took its place. Under the rule of this dark order, what became of the 44 Northern national Democrats who had voted for the Nebraska bill? Fourteen of them were returned from strong Democratic districts; and Know Nothings elected 26 free-soil fusionists and 4 Whig free-soilers in place of the other 30! Even in its earliest infancy Know Nothingism gave unmistakeable evidence of its abolition paternity.

Let us trace this little black brat on. Its old father, Abolition, was proud of his bantling, and in hot haste he hurried it South, East and West. The elections again came on, and it filled the House of Representatives with abolitionists. Out of the 234 members in the House, 120 were elected as Know Nothings. Mr. Smith, of Tenn., in a recent speech in Congress, made the classification, and it was not denied. Of these 120 Know Nothings, 75 voted for the abolitionist Banks for Speaker, and he also got 28 votes from members elected as black Republicans. *He did not receive one single Democratic vote.* Here is conclusive proof of the nationality of the Democratic party; and equally conclusive proof of the sectionalism and abolitionism of the Know Nothing faction. Not one Democrat, either North or South, could be found to fuse with Know Nothings; but 28 black republicans saw such a *family likeness* in the brotherhood of the dark order, that they readily combined with it.

But Know Nothings tell us we are in great danger from foreigners and Catholics. It is *prima facie* evidence of hypocrisy and intentional fraud that these discoveries were made so suddenly, and only by selfish demagogues, reckless politicians, and disappointed office seekers. And when we see them fail to adduce any evidence to sustain their charges, we might set them down as false; but we will go farther, and prove them false, although the burden of proof rests on them.

In the first place we defy them to point to one single Catholic or foreigner who came amongst us to make his home with us, that has ever raised either his hand or his voice against our Constitution, our Union, or our institutions. But to show that the cry against foreigners is all humbug, and intended to deceive, we present the following statistics from the census returns of 1850:

Number of foreign born *citizens* in the United States,	2,224,648
Native born,	17,742,915

Even supposing these two millions of foreign born citizens to be inimical, how could they prevail against seventeen millions? But of these foreign born citizens, 1,488,523 are English and Irish, all speaking our language, and all reared under institutions similar, in many respects, to our own. Then there are only about 756,000 foreigners among us not of our language, and these are mostly Germans, generally a peaceable, industrious and thrifty race.

But if the influx of foreigners be an evil, that evil is certainly not felt in the Southern States, in which there is an average of only *two* foreigners to every hundred inhabitants. Then they are no burthen to us of the South; and should we encourage abolitionism by joining in with the North to rid them of what they say is an evil to them? Rather let us turn our batteries upon those who are making war on us—*the Protestant native abolitionists.*

But even admitting foreign emigration to be an evil, does Know Nothingism afford any remedy? It *invites* foreigners to come—it only would debar them the privileges of citizenship. The effect would be, an influx of the worthless and profligate, and an exclusion of such as would make good citizens. We would impose burdens on them, but allow them no representation. If they had the spirit of men, it would make them our enemies.

So much for foreigners. The cry against Catholics is still more hypocritical. According to the census of 1850, there are only 675,721 Catholics in the United States, while there are over 13,000,000 of Protestants. Even if Catholics were disposed to be inimical, would not their insignificant number render them ridiculous rather than dangerous? But when we have not one single instance on record of a Catholic citizen saying or doing one thing against us, the charge against them at once renders those making it liable to suspicion of something worse than political deception. To obtain office and emoluments is the moving cause of such conduct; and patriotism has no part in it.

We have seen, then, that Know Nothingism and black Republicanism have fraternized. The common bond of union is hatred to the Democratic party, hatred to the Constitution and to the South. They are striving to break down those Constitutional barriers that protect slavery. All the factions and isms are combined for a crusade against slaveholders; and it is passing strange that Southern men can cling to such an organization. Southern men would do well to enquire why such a storm is raised against Catholics and foreigners, while Protestant natives who protest against the equality of the South with the North, are suffered to go unscathed. Southern men would do well to enquire whether the dangers to their institutions come from Catholics and foreigners, or from native Yankee abolitionists; and against that quarter from which danger threatens, let our opposition be directed. If Beecher, and Hale, and Greely, and Seward, and Sharpe's rifles, and Colt's revolvers and Emigrant Aid Societies are dangerous to our institutions, while Catholics and foreigners have done nothing against us, in the name of common sense and of self-preservation, why let the former alone and hurl our thunders at the latter?

Three thousand native Protestant ministers of the North protested, blasphemously, in the name of Almighty God, against the Nebraska bill. No Catholic or foreigner has ever done this. Native Protestants of the North are sending arms to the abolitionists in Kansas with which to murder slaveholders. Catholics and foreigners have no hand in this. No danger threatens us from any quarter except from our own brethren of the North. We are acting a suicidal part to fight those who let us alone, and to let alone those who fight us.

Pasquotank and Perquimons.

J. Parker Jordan. Esq., has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Senate in this District, by a Convention held at Woodville, on the 14th ult. Mr. Jordan has accepted the nomination, and will enter the campaign with all his well known zeal and energy. In his letter of acceptance, which we find in the last Pioneer, he says:

"GENTLEMEN—Your letter informing me that I had been nominated by the Democratic Convention which met at Woodville on the 14th instant, to be the standard-bearer of the Democracy in this Senatorial district and soliciting in behalf of the Convention my acceptance, met me this day on my reaching home from Raleigh.

I am free to confess, as my friends well knew, that I neither coveted nor desired this distinguished position; and indeed had expressly instructed my friends to say to the Convention, for reasons which were deemed satisfactory to them and myself, that under no circumstances could I accept the nomination. But the Convention have thought proper, unsolicited on my part, and in my absence, to confer upon me this honor, and no man who is not wholly regardless of public favor or unmindful of the devotion of friends can lightly esteem a compliment so flattering.

* * * * * * *

The last night's mail brings us the intelligence that the abolition wing of the Know-Nothing party met in Convention in New York last week and nominated Commodore Stockton for President and Kenneth Rayner for Vice President. The Black Republicans met in Convention in Philadelphia this week and nominated Banks as their candidate for the Presidency, and Johnson for Vice President. So it seems we have now in the field for the first time in the history of this republic four candidates for the first office in the gift of the people. The plot thickens—and this, it strikes me, is but the beginning of fresh troubles—the prelude to startling events. In the darkness which surrounds us the only star above the horizon—the only hope of the patriot, is in the success of our cause.

To decline the nomination under these circumstances would be to desert our country's flag in the hour of danger. These considerations have overcome my personal objections, and not left me at liberty to decline. I therefore, gentlemen, accept the honor tendered me, and pledge myself to co-operate with you for the success of our cause."

Mr. Jordan sustained himself well in the last Assembly as Commoner from Perquimons. While true on all occasions to the rights and interests of his constituents, he was at the same time liberal in his course towards all portions of the State. A bold and unflinching Democrat, he has had to encounter the bitterest opposition at the hands of the K. N. leaders; but he knows how to meet such opposition, and to triumph over it. We trust he may be elected.

Orange County.

We stated in a former issue that the Democracy of Orange had nominated Cad. Jones, Jr., Esq., for the Senate, and Wm. F. Strayhorn and John F. Lyon, Esq'rs., for the Commons. A committee duly notified Mr. Jones, who is still in the South, of his nomination, which he was compelled to decline, as he was then and still remains prostrated by a severe attack of illness. The committee, who were appointed by the Convention, with authority to supply any vacancy that might occur on the ticket, accordingly met in Hillsborough on the 28th ultimo, and unanimously nominated for the Senate in the place of Mr. Jones, Paul C. Cameron, Esq., who, it will be seen from the Correspondence in another column, accepts the nomination. Mr. Cameron is thoroughly identified in feeling and interest with the people of Orange, and is eminently qualified to serve them in the Legislature. We are much gratified at his acceptance of the nomination, and we trust that *every* Democratic freeholder in the County will rally to his support. The Democratic, the old line Whig, and the anti-Know Nothing vote united, will, we feel confident, place his election beyond doubt.

Congress---Kansas.

On the 30th ult., Mr. Douglas, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, made an able report to the Senate on the several bills for the pacification of Kansas. After reviewing the various bills, the Committee express a preference for that of Mr. Toombs, which is substantially adopted and recommended. Its provisions are as follows:

"It provides for the appointment by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of five commissioners, whose duty it shall be to take an accurate census of all the persons authorized by the act to vote, and make a fair apportionment among the different counties according to the number of legal votes, and to cause the said apportionment, together with a list of all the legal voters in each county, (specifying the name of each voter,) to be published and generally circulated throughout the Territory, and one copy to be deposited in the Clerk's office of each county, and other copies posted up in at least three of the most public places in each voting precinct, to the end that every inhabitant of the Territory may have the opportunity of pointing out any error that may occur on said list, either of the omission or insertion of any name improperly, and apply to the commissioners to have the error corrected. The commissioners are then required to remain in session each day, (Sundays excepted,) until the 20th of October, at such places in the Territory as will be most convenient to the inhabitants, to hear complaints, examine witnesses, and correct all errors in the said lists of voters. When all the errors shall have been corrected, and the revised lists shall have been completed, the commissioners are required to have them published and generally circulated throughout the Territory before the day of election, and one copy thereof to be deposited in the clerk's office of each county, one copy to be delivered to each judge of election, and three copies to be posted up at each place of voting in the Territory.

The election of delegates to a convention to form a constitution is to take place in the month of November next, on the day of the presidential election, and no person is to be permitted to vote whose name does not appear on said corrected lists. Those who are entitled to have their names appear on said lists as legal voters, and who will have the right to vote, are all white male citizens of the United States, (including all persons who shall have taken the preliminary oath to become citizens in compliance with the naturalization laws of the United States,) over twenty-one years of age, and who were *bona fide* inhabitants of the Territory on the 4th day of July, 1856, and shall have been actual residents of the county three months next preceding the day of election. No other qualifications or tests are required for a voter.

The delegates are to assemble in Convention at the seat of government of the Territory on the first day of December, and then to decide, first, whether it be expedient or not for Kansas to come into the Union at that time, and if deemed expedient, to proceed to form a constitution and State government, which shall be republican in form, preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever. The board of commissioners, it is supposed, will be composed of men of the highest character for integrity and impartiality, and divided as nearly equal as may be between the great political parties of the country, with a view not only of insuring entire fairness, but also of furnishing satisfactory evidence to the whole country that everything will be fairly and impartially done."

The bill was taken up on the 2d July, and discussed at much length, by Messrs. Clayton, Douglas, Pugh, Biggs, Bell, Crittenden, Adams, Wilson, Hale, Seward, Trumbull, and others.

The question was taken on the motion of Mr. Adams, to strike out the clause giving the right of suffrage to all persons who shall have filed their declaration of an intention to become citizens of the United States in compliance with the naturalization laws; and resulted as follows:

FOR STRIKING OUT—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Bell of Tennessee, Biggs, Brodhead, Brown, Clay, Clayton, Collamer, Crittenden, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Geyer, Hamlin, Iverson, Mallory, Massey, Reid, Thompson of Kentucky, and Yulee—22.

AGAINST STRIKING OUT—Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Bright, Cass, Dodge, Douglas, Evans, Jones of Iowa, Pugh, Seward, Slidell, Toombs, Weller, Wilson and Wright—15.

After a long debate several amendments, comparatively unimportant, were adopted; and others were rejected. Mr. Grier offered an amendment that "no law shall be made or have force or effect, which shall require a test oath or an oath to support any act of Congress, or other legislative act, as a qualification for any civil office or public trust, or for any employment or profession, or to serve as juror or vote at an election, or impose any tax upon a condition to exercise the right of suffrage by any qualified voter, or which shall restrain or prohibit the free discussion of any law or subject of the Legislature in said Territory, or the free expression of opinion thereon by the people of said Territory."

The amendment was adopted, after debate. The yeas were 40, the nays 3.

Mr. Seward offered a substitute for the bill, admitting Kansas with her Topeka, revolutionary constitution; which was rejected, yeas 11, nays 36.—The bill then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bell of Tennessee, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Cass, Clay, Crittenden, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Gaeyer, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Iowa. Mallory, Pratt, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Toombs, Toucey, Weller, Wright, and Yulee—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell of New Hampshire, Collamer, Dodge, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Seward, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—12.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

The House of Representatives, on the 3d, resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. Houston to lay on the table the motion of Mr. Barclay to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union, with the Topeka Constitution, was rejected. Mr. Houston's motion was not agreed to. The question on the motion to reconsider was then decided in the affirmative, yeas 101, nays 97. The main question was then put, and the bill to admit Kansas with the Topeka Constitution, was passed, yeas 99, nays 97. The House then adjourned until Monday.

We copy the following summary of the whole question, and the issue presented, from the Washington Union of the 4th instant:

"THE ISSUE ON THE KANSAS QUESTION BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES.—The Senate had a session of twenty hours on Wednesday on the bill providing for the admission of Kansas as a State. The amendments made to the bill as reported by the committee were three: one offered by Mr. Adams, restricting the voters to citizens, either native or naturalized; one by Mr. Geyer, repealing certain acts of the Kansas legislature requiring a test-oath and interfering with free discussion; and one by Judge Douglas, to the effect that all persons who may possess the other qualifications for voters under this act, and have been *bona fide* inhabitants of said Territory at any time since its organization, and who may have absented themselves therefrom in consequence of disturbances therein, and who shall return and become *bona fide* inhabitants before the first day of October next, with the intention of making it their permanent home, and shall present satisfactory evidence of these facts to the board of commissioners, shall be entitled to vote at said election, and shall have their names placed on said corrected lists of voters for that purpose.

With these amendments the bill passed by a vote of 33 to 12, at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, after a continuous session of twenty hours.

The House was occupied yesterday on the bill to admit Kansas with the Topeka constitution, which had been rejected a few days ago. The motion of Mr. Barclay to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill prevailed, and the bill passed by a vote of 99 to 97.

These two bills present the issue on which all national men will cheerfully go before the country in the presidential canvass. It is now so much simplified that the popular judgment can be rendered with a perfect understanding of its merits. When the Senate bill was introduced it was conceded by the opposition to have many provisions that were satisfactory. Before it was finally passed, every objection that had even a show of plausibility was removed by amendment. The two leading objections were that by the laws of Kansas free discussion was made criminal; this objection was removed. The other objection was that many of the free-State inhabitants have left the Territory on account of the disturbances there. This was removed by Judge Douglas's amendment. The measure, as it finally passed, guards with scrupulous care the rights of the inhabitants of Kansas, and secures to a majority a fair and impartial expression of their will. It provides that the true spirit and intent of the Kansas law shall be carried out, and that the will of the people shall determine the character of their domestic institutions. Such is the measure adopted by the national men of the Senate for the immediate settlement of the Kansas troubles.

In competition with this measure of liberal justice, the majority in the House present a bill which brings Kansas into the Union immediately, with a constitution adopted by only a portion of a party in Kansas, and against the probable wishes of a large majority of the inhabitants—adopted without the sanction of law, with no regard to the forms of law, in direct opposition to law, and in open defiance of the constitutional authorities of the Territory. The measure disfranchises at least one-half of the people of the Territory, and refuses to them any voice in the formation of the fundamental law. If it be the policy of the opposition to keep up the sectional agitation, they will adhere to their revolutionary measure. If they want justice done in Kansas, and the country restored to peace and quiet, they will accept the bill of the Senate."

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Herbert, who was indicted for the murder of Thomas Keating some days since, has been committed to jail.

Those "Old Clothes."

One of the eight (more or less) editors of the Signal (*of distress?*) of this City, complains that we are using "the old cast off clothes" of the K. N's, in republishing the *expose* of the order. Very good: but, gentlemen, you cut and made the clothes yourselves, and they fit you. True they are very dirty and they smell disagreeably, and you no doubt loathe the sight and scent of them. Your new garments are also defiled, and the stench of abolitionism is reeking from them. But you are getting up quite a wardrobe, and you will find it all in this paper. There is the Fillmore saque, fitting very pinchingly on South Americans and hanging very loosely on North Americans. Then there are the breeches of the bolters—something like Gen. Scott's were on a certain occasion; and then there are the boots of the seceders from the bolters, which Mr. Rayner returns thanks for being so nicely *blacked*, but refuses to try to put them on merely because he knows he can't get them on.

Well, if your old original clothes got so horribly filthy in so short a time, even when worn only *at night* and kept boxed up from sight; and if your second dress got so dirty, merely by being worn from June to February, that you had to throw that off; what must be the condition of your present dress that you have now had on ever since last February? And if you wear it until November next, in the name of soft soap, what will it be?

Gentlemen K. N's, we refer you to the advertisement of the Knuckle Washing Machine.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The stockholders of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company held their annual meeting in this City on Monday last, James M. Towles, Esq., in the Chair. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuring year: Chas. E. Johnson, W. D. Haywood, John G. Williams, Q. Busbee, H. W. Husted, W. H. McKee, W. W. Holden, W. D. Cooke, W. H. Jones, Seaton Gales, P. F. Pescud C. B. Root, and R. H. Battle. At a meeting of the Directors, Dr. Chas. E. Johnson was re-elected President; W. D. Haywood, Vice President; Jno. G. Williams, Secretary; R. H. Battle, C. B. Root, and Dr. W. H. McKee, Executive Committee—the latter in place of W. W. Holden, who declined a re-election; Drs. Johnson, McKee, and R. B. Haywood, Medical Board of Consultation; Dr. McKee, Medical Examiner; W. H. Jones, Treasurer; and H. W. Husted, Attorney.

The affairs of the Company are in a most prosperous condition.

Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of Alamance, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was in our town for several days last week. He has been for some time in the town of Plymouth in attendance upon a large land suit. The Contestants having been at law for six years at length concluded to make it an arbitration suit and constituted Hon. Thos. Ruffin Judge, before whom the evidence was to be taken and the pleadings delivered. On Friday the 19th ultimo, Judge, lawyers and contestants being completely tired out, they adjourned to meet in Raleigh some time in July. It is certainly a great tribute to Judge Ruffin's judicial abilities thus to be called from private life to sit upon a case which is so complicated and in which so much is involved. *Edenton Banner.*

This suit, involving title to a large body of swamp lands, as between persons holding under the Literary Board of North-Carolina and the "Albemarle Land Company," is on trial here this week before Judge Ruffin, arbitrator. It requires great labor and patience on the part of the arbitrator, the counsel, and contestants. Some eighty witnesses have been examined, and the costs will be heavy. The decision is looked for on both sides with much interest.

CHARLESTON MEDICAL JOURNAL AND REVIEW.—The attention of the Medical profession is respectfully called to the advertisement of this Journal, in our paper to-day. It is a *Southern* work, and as such has strong claims on our physicians. It is printed with great neatness, being, in this respect, quite equal to any Northern or European work; and though we are by no means competent to judge of the character of its contents, yet we have no hesitation in saying, from the notices we have seen of it, and from the opinions of eminent Medical men, that it is justly regarded as a valuable standard publication, and is in every respect worthy of the patronage of the profession.

BANK OF THE STATE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the State of North-Carolina was held here on Monday last, the Hon. Thos. Settle, of Rockingham Co., in the Chair. We learn that the old Board of Directors and the old officers were unanimously re-appointed. A committee, consisting of Hon. Thos. Settle, Gov. Swain, and Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., was appointed to assign respectfully to the ensuing Legislature the reasons why the Stockholders decline to accept the charter tendered them at the last session of that body.

Why should the American party feel sure of success? Because they have filled many offices, and are now bound to *Fill-More.*

So they are—*bound* to him by *oaths;* and he is bound by oaths to his council, not to the people. Bound! yes, if K. N's consider oaths binding, they are all bound. Bound to be badly beaten too.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.—We learn that the gaiety of the season has now fairly commenced at this well-known place, and that many persons, embracing a large circle of the fair sex, are in attendance. See advertisement of the proprietor, Mr. Sessums, in our paper to-day.

☞ The Directors of the North-Carolina Railroad will meet here to-day, Tuesday; and the stockholders will hold their annual meeting here on Thursday next.

☞ We very cheerfully comply with the request of the Supreme Court, communicated through the Chief Justice, to lay the opinion of the Attorney General, Mr. Batchelor, before our readers. The Court, it seems to us, have pursued the only course in the matter which they could with propriety have adopted; and their course on the question, together with the able and lucid opinion of the Attorney General, will, we doubt not, meet the approval of the people generally.

☞ George C. Lewis of Raleigh, and John W. Ellis, of Davidson, N. C. graduated as Doctors in Dental Surgery at the fifty-third commencement of Castleton Medical College, Vermont, on the 18th June, 1856.

GOV. BRAGG'S APPOINTMENTS.—Gov. Bragg will address his fellow-citizens at

Wilmington, New Hanover county,	July	10th
Upper Town Creek Bridge, Brunswick,	"	11th
Whiteville, Columbus county,	"	12th
Elizabeththtown, Bladen	"	14th

Mr. Gilmer will also speak at the above times and places, with the exception of Tarboro' and perhaps Warsaw. Mr. G. has different appointments for the 7th and 8th. *Wil. Journal.*

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, July 2.—The K. N. State Convention at Springfield, on Tuesday, ratified the nomination of Fremont by nearly 100 majority. A party of 100 bolted from the Convention, organized a separate Convention, and ratified the nomination of Fillmore.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HILLSBOROUGH, June 30, 1856.

PAUL C. CAMERON, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* At the late meeting of the Democratic Convention of Orange, for the nomination of candidates to represent the county in the next General Assembly, they appointed a committee who were "duly authorized to supply any nominations which might fail from want of acceptance;" and Cadwallader Jones, Jr., Esq., having declined the nomination for the Senate, the said committee met in the town of Hillsboro' on the 28th inst., for the purpose of filling the vacancy. At this meeting, believing confidently they would thereby express the wishes of the party throughout the County, they did with entire unanimity appoint you their candidate for the Senate, and directed the undersigned to inform you of the same and to request your acceptance of the distinguished post. This they have great pleasure in now doing.

The Democratic party has no concealments—their sole aim and object is the public good, and they are ever willing, and indeed desirous that their acts and motives should be laid open to public view. In assigning you so prominent a position in the party, it is, therefore, considered relevant to say that they have been attracted towards you and governed in their choice, by your frank and manly avowal of a belief that the Democratic party is now the only truly conservative and national party in the country, and eminently deserving success—by your known personal indifference, if not dislike to political life (a guaranty against selfish ends,) by entire confidence in your ability and good will to serve the County and State in an acceptable manner; and last, though not least, by the hope that in giving prominence to a case so marked, the influence of the example will be enlarged, and that all who prefer the interests of the country to the interest of party may follow the lead.

Earnestly wishing your immediate acceptance of the appointment, we are, with very great respect,

Your ob't serv'ts,

(Signed.) CAD. JONES, Sr., WM. H. BAILEY, JAS. M. PALMER, } Committee.

STAGVILLE, Orange County, N. C., July 2d, 1856.

DEAR SIRS:—I received last evening yours of the 30th of June. I had hoped after my prompt and candid declination of the proffered nomination made me, at the late Special Term of our Court, that I should be exempt from any further solicitation to become a candidate for the Senate in Orange. And I do most sincerely regret the cause that induces you to seek now my poor services as a candidate for that office—I mean the continued illness of Mr. Jones, in a distant State.

Without any ambition to gratify, I am not insensible to the good opinion and kind interest of my friends and fellow-citizens. In disregard, however, of my interest and inclination, and with a positive repugnance for any sort of strife, especially of a political character, I, nevertheless, will undertake to be your candidate for the Senate. I but utter the convictions of my mind and observation in declaring the Democratic party the only surviving National party of the country—asserting no principle for the guidance of the Federal Government which is not adopted and sustained by its members in each and every State; presenting the same front at the North and at the South—breathing the same spirit and uttering the same resolves at Cincinnati as in New Orleans. So long as it can control the action of Congress, the South will have no geographical or political black lines drawn around her and her property. It alone seems equal to the maintenance of the guaranties of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union.

In a crisis like this, the memory of past party ties shall not keep me from my duty; and whilst I attach but little consequence to my individual action, I shall most heartily co-operate with the Democratic party in the hope that its triumph in the coming elections will bring peace and repose to the country—maintain its laws, and perpetuate our Union.—And if the citizens of my native County shall confirm your selection and nomination, I shall strive to execute the trust with an honest zeal.

I am, gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

PAUL C. CAMERON.

To Col. JONES, W. H. BAILEY, Esq., Maj. PALMER, for the Committee.

Kentucky Whig State Convention.

LOUISVILLE, July 3.—The Whig State Convention met here to day, seventeen counties being represented. They adopted the Lexington Whig platform, adding a resolution that Congress should pass a stringent law to prohibit the importation of foreigners, paupers and felons, and that the time for the naturalization of foreigners should be lengthened; also, that this convention deem it impolitic to make nominations, and recommend to the Whigs of the Union to do the same, and hold no National Convention, but let every Whig vote for the candidate whose principles conform nearest to his own.

A resolution expressing the confidence of the Whigs of Kentucky in Millard Fillmore, and saying he was as worthy of their support as in 1848 was rejected by the vote of sixteen Counties against to one in favor.

Adjourned, sine die.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 5, 1856.

BACON 12 to 13 cts.—COTTON 10¼ to 11 cts—FLOUR $5 50 to $7—CORN 75 cts. per bushel—OATS 40 cts. per bushel—FODDER 90 cts. to $1—FEATHERS 35 to 40 cts. PEACH BRANDY 75 cts.—APPLE do. 65 cts.—N. C. WHISKEY 50 to 55 cts.—FLAXSEED $1 per bushel.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, July 5, 1856.

Country produce continues to come in sparingly, and yesterday (Friday) having been observed as a holiday, but little out door business has been done since last review. The following are all the sales we have been able to obtain:

TURPENTINE—Sale yesterday of 172 bbls. at $2 75 for new and $1 84 for old virgin, $2 30 for yellow dip, and $1 30 for hard, per 280 lbs.

Nothing done in SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN or TAR.

FLOUR—Sale this morning from store of 50 bbls. Wilmington inspection at $6 75 for superfine and $7 per bbl. for extra.

HAY—About 416 bales Eastern and 200 do. Northern received since last report, and sold at $1 for the former, and 65 cents per 100 lbs. for the latter. This morning 200 do. Northern (former arrival) sold at 60 cents. *Journal.*

FRONT STREET HOUSE.

THIS PLEASANTLY LOCATED RESORT FOR Summer is now open for the reception and accommodation of Visitors under the superintendence of Jos. S. Pender, well and favorably known as the late proprietor of the "Edgecombe House," Tarboro', N. C., and W. C. King.

DIMENSIONS OF THE BUILDING.—The main building is 113 feet in length and three stories high with two piazzas in front.

ROOMS.—Our rooms are well ventilated and open upon piazzas one hundred and forty-five feet in length in full prospect of the prominent points on the Harbor.

SPENDID VIEW.—There is a promenade on top of the main building one hundred and thirteen feet in length, presenting a magnificent view of the Ocean and affording a most delightful walk during the shades of evening for those desirous of taking exercise.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF GENTLEMEN.—A large saloon has been fitted up on the first floor immediately facing the Harbor, where newspapers and other sources of enjoyment will be always found.

DINING APARTMENT.—Our room for this purpose is sufficiently spacious to comfortably seat one hundred and fifty persons, and the tables therein will be provided with every luxury that our waters afford and no expense will be spared to give entire satisfaction to those who favor us with their patronage.

ICE.—Our boarders will be supplied with that refreshing luxury during the entire season.

SERVANTS.—Obliging servants will always be in readiness to attend to the wants of our Guests.

STABLES.—Attached to the premises are stables for horses amply provided with provender and attentive hostlers.

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS.—Two fine boats with skillful and careful boatmen will always be in readiness at moderate prices for sailing about the Harbor during the day and rowing at night.

BATHING.—Particular attention has been paid to our Bathing Houses and the invigorating sea bath can be taken within a short distance of the Hotel.

The rates of board will be moderate, viz:

Board per month,	$20 00
" " week,	7 50
" " day,	1 50
Single Meal,	50

OURSELVES.—We pledge the most unremitting exertions for the comfort of our guests. No effort will be spared to make their stay pleasant and agreeable. We invite those visiting this desirable Summer Resort to give us a call.

J. S. PENDER,
W. C. KING.

Beaufort, June 27, 1856. 66—sw2m.

MILCH COW FOR SALE.—A GOOD COW, with a young calf. Apply to the editors of the Standard.

July 4, 1856. 66—swtf.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Sevier M. Adams, Esq., Meriwether county, Geo., on the 17th June, by the Rev. W. D. Mathias, Mr. Benton B. Ector to Miss Martha Jane Adams, daughter of S. M. Adams, Esq., all of Meriwether County.

DIED,

In this City, on the morning of the 4th inst., after a protracted illness, Mrs. Amanda G. Vass, consort of W. W. Vass, Esq.

OBITUARY.

ROBERT P. GORMAN.—The death of this talented young man was briefly announced in yesterday's paper. The sad event took place on the evening of the 18th inst., at his father's house, in La Grange, Tenn. The departure of so noble a youth from the scenes of earth, demands more than a passing notice, especially from one, who, like the editor of this paper, knew him well,—loved him like a relative, and honored him for those bright qualities of head and heart, which, even at the early age of seventeen had won for him the respect and esteem of all who had the pleasure to know him.

Robert Gorman was indeed, a noble boy. So far as the writer of this knew, (and he had many opportunities of judging,) he was as nearly without guile as it is possible for poor human nature to be under the present constitution of society. It seemed to be his constant aim to do his whole duty, and to be constanty preparing himself to act well his part in the great drama of life. He possessed the confidence of old men, the affection of young men, and the highest esteem of all. In his death a shining example of the beauty of virtue has gone out. Had he lived he would have become a noble, pattern citizen—such an one as was Aristides, the Just. His young friends should cherish his memory and endeavor to emulate his character; and his bereaved father and stricken family should remember that their loss is his eternal gain.—*Memphis Gazette.*

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEES ON THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY are requested to meet at the Rooms of Dr. L. S. Perry this (TUESDAY) evening, at 7 o'clock, to receive the Report of the Treasurer, and for other business.

By order of the President.

July 8, 1856. JNO. SPELMAN, Sec.

Charleston Medical Journal and Review.

C. HAPPOLDT, M. D., EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

THIS JOURNAL IS ISSUED ON THE FIRST OF every alternate month. Each number comprises one hundred and forty-four octavo pages, and contains a *Steel Engraved Portrait* of a distinguished Medical man.

The volume begins with the January, and is completed with the November issue. It will thus contain six Portraits, and eight hundred and sixty-four pages of reading matter.

TERMS:

$4,00 per annum, *in advance*, which entitles the subscriber to receive his numbers FREE OF POSTAGE. $5,00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. Subscription to begin with the January or July numbers.

Specimen numbers sent on application.

Persons wishing to subscribe should address us by letter, enclosing $4, which will be at our risk if the letter is registered.

C. HAPPOLDT, M. D.,
Charleston, S. C.

July 3, 1856. 65—sw2t.

Masonic Institute.

GERMANTON, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION WILL OPEN THE 21ST OF August.

Expenses for five months:

Board, everything furnished except candles,	$35 00
Tuition, from	$10,00 to $15 00
Incidental Tax,	$ 1 00
No extras,	
Total, from	$46 00 to $51 00

In view of the prosperous condition and well established reputation of this Institution, the Trustees deem it scarcely necessary to say that it is organized and conducted on the most approved College plan. It is supplied with good apparatus and cabinet for illustrating the natural Sciences, and contains large and well selected Libraries to which all the students may have access.

The Principal will be assisted by associate Professors of superior talents and scholarship and of long and successful experience in teaching.

By application to the Principal, Catalogues will be sent to those desiring further information.

By order of the Board,
WM. T. GANNAWAY, Principal.

July 5, 1856. 1132—w4w.

THE KNUCKLE WASHING MACHINE, WITH 200 FLOATING BALLS,

MADE AND SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER, OWNER of the Patent Right in the Counties of Johnston, Wake, Person, Caswell, Alamance and Orange, N. C. All orders addressed to me at Hillsborough will be promptly attended to.

ALEX'R DICKSON.

Also, for sale by James M. Towles, Raleigh, N. C.

July 5, 1856. 1132—wtf.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his residence and tract of land near Louisburg, Franklin county. The residence, not more than ¼ of a mile from the Court House, is located on a beautiful eminence, commanding a fine view of the town on one side, and of the plantation on the other. The tract contains about 460 acres, 240 of which is river bottom, which has been dyked and thoroughly drained, over 1000 yards of underdraining having been recently laid. There is a meadow of some twenty acres, from which may be cut annually a large quantity of hay. A plenty of timber to keep up the farm, also an orchard of young fruit trees, consisting of apples, peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums, cherries, &c.

Louisburg is improving rapidl,y, has a good male and female school, and now in course of erection a large female college, not more than a ¼ mile from the premises.

The whole of the above tract will be sold, or if it will suit the purchaser, 100 acres adjoining the corporate limits of town.

Terms made to suit purchasers.

A. G. JONES.

Louisburg, July 5th, 1856. 65—sw2m.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS CELEBRATED WATERING PLACE, HAVING been recently purchased by the subscriber, will be opened on the 1st of June for the reception of visiters. The whole establishment has been thoroughly refitted, and no pains or expense will be spared in making all the arrangements, (which will come under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor,) such as must conduce to the convenience and comfort of visiters. With a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to it, it is confidently hoped that this resort may soon deserve the title, which it has long enjoyed, of

"THE SARATOGA OF THE SOUTH."

The table and the bar will receive at all times especial attention, and they will be regularly supplied with the best that can be obtained.

Shocco Springs is situated twelve miles South of the Warrenton Depot, where large and comfortable omnibuses will be ready on the arrival of each train of cars, to convey passengers to the Springs, thereby giving them the benefit of a daily mail.

SOL. D. SESSUMS,
Proprietor.

July 1, 1856. 65—sw6tpd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,—ASHE COUNTY.—In Equity.—Caswell Lea, Henry B. Davis, James Sloan, Mark J. Parrott, and Mary Pickens against Reuben McKeuzie, Thomas B. McElwee, George W. McKenzie, Rob't S. Baldwin, Stephen Taylor, John M. Lillard, David E. Gillespie, William W. Lillard, John R. Neal, John Eldridge, and Matthew Buckhanan.

In this case it appearing that the defendants, Reuben McKenzie, Thomas B. McElwee, George W. McKenzie, Robert S. Baldwin, Stephen Taylor, John M. Lillard, David E. Gillaspie, William W. Lillard, John R. Neal, and John Eldridge are non-residents of this State, but reside in the State of Tennessee; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the weekly North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said absent defendants to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur to the above bill in Equity, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them, and the same set for hearing accordingly.

Witness, George Bower, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the 27th June, 1856.

GEORGE BOWER, C. M. C.

July 4, 1856. 1132—w6w.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL.

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT CONTINUES OPEN FOR the reception of the travelling public. Its character as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL; its admirable location, as regards coolness and quietness, being remote from the noise and bustle of Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking establishments, in that vicinity; its fine Mountain views and receiving the mountain air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, are too well known to admit of further commendation. The proprietor has added and is still adding to its comfort and conveniences, and hopes to merit, and continue to receive, the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

N. B. Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton, Col. B. S. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages and drivers for public use, and at Morganton the subscriber is also ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go. J. M. H.

July 4, 1856. 66—sw3m.

NOTICE.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, WILL ATTEND AT the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on Friday, and Saturday, the 18th and 19th of July, 1856, the one for the purpose of taking the Tax List in Raleigh Districts Nos. 1 and 2, for the year 1856, and the other for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due in the said Districts for the year 1855.

JOHN F. HUTCHINS, J. P.
GEO. W. NORWOOD, Collector.

Raleigh, July 4, 1856. 66—swtd.

CITY TAXES.—I HAVE GIVEN A BOND TO collect the City Taxes by the 1st day of August next. Persons failing to pay their Taxes by that time will incur an additional expense by having their property advertised for sale.

E. E. HARRISS, City Collector.

Raleigh, June 6, 1856. 1128.—wtd.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.
South-Side, Richmond & Danville, and Virginia & Tennessee Railroads.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Shortest, most comfortable and most expeditious Route to the VIRGINIA SPRINGS through by day-light, and Baggage checked through, except on Stages.

VISITORS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS BY this route, take the South-Side Railroad cars at Petersburg, or the Richmond & Danville cars at Richmond, at 6 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Lynchburg to dinner, and thence, via the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, reach Bonsack's Depot at 3 1-4, and Salem at 4 P. M., and at either place take

KENT, SUMMERSON & CO'S FINE LINE OF STAGES!

Those via Bonsack's lodge at Fincastle, dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs [17 miles] early on the evening of the second day from Petersburg, or Richmond, without NIGHT TRAVEL, and with but 64 miles of Staging. Or by the Salem route, stop all night at the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, (10 miles distant from Salem,) dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs on the evening of the following day.

The Virginia & Tennessee Railroad is located through a most romantic country, possessing a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity and delightful temperature. The road passes the base of the

PEAKS OF OTTER!

And within three miles of the Alleghany Springs, one mile of the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, and within four miles of the Yellow Sulphur Springs; all pleasantly situated a few miles apart, on the Eastern slope of the Alleghany mountain, in Montgomery county. The waters of these Springs are celebrated for their great medicinal qualities, the accommodations are excellent, and have been greatly increased since last season.

☞ Visitors to the Red Sulphur Springs take Kent, Summerson & Co's Stages at Newbern Depot, on the evening of the day that they leave Petersburg or Richmond, and arrive at the Springs on the following day to dinner, and Salt Sulphur Springs early in the evening of the second day from Richmond or Petersburg.

The Road from Newbern Depot to the Red Sulphur Springs, (38 miles,) has been graded and greatly improved since last season, and is now regarded as one of the best turnpikes in the mountains.

The line of Telegraph from Richmond will be completed and in operation to the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs early in June.

Passengers to Knoxville, Tennessee, take Kent, Summerson & Co's stages at the Western terminus of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, now 180 miles from Lynchburg (and being extended Westward at the rate of 8 miles per month) to the Eastern terminus of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and arrive at Knoxville in 2 1-2 days from Petersburg or Richmond.

Fare from Petersburg or Richmond:

To Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs	via Bonsack's,	$10 00
" " " "	" Salem,	10 50
" White Sulphur Springs	" Bonsack's,	11 00
" " " "	" Salem,	11 50
" Red Sulphur Springs,		12 25
" Alleghany Springs,		8 00
" Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,		8 25
" Yellow Sulphur Springs,		8 45
" Knoxville, Tennessee,		23 00

NOTE.—The charge for tickets to the Alleghany Springs, Montgomery White Sulphur and the Yellow Sulphur Springs, does not include the charge from the Railroad to the Springs. Passengers for the Alleghany Springs, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Shawsville—for Montgomery White Sulphur, (1 mile distant by a branch Railroad,) take tickets to Big Tunnel and for the Yellow Sulphur, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Christiansburg depot. Conveyances will be found at those places.

For further information apply to

E. A. GOODWIN,
Ticket Agent S. S. R. R., Petersburg.
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
Sup't Richmond and Danville, R. R., Richmond.
E. H. GILL,
Sup't V. & T. R. R., Lynchburg.
KENT, SUMMERSON & CO.,
Fincastle, Virginia.

May 20, 1856. 51—sw3m.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 18th, 1856. 41—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.
INDUCEMENT TO CLUBS.

IN ORDER TO PUT THE PRICE OF OUR COUNTRY paper within the reach of every body, we have determined to furnish Clubs with the Semi-Weekly South-Side Democrat, at the following cash rates:

For single copies,	$ 3 00
" five	13 00
" ten	25 00
" fifteen "	30 00

The person sending us *fifteen dollars* will be entitled to *five* copies for the subscribers furnished, and an *extra* one for himself.

In addition to this, we propose to send the Semi-Weekly paper to *new* subscribers during the Campaign, say from 1st of June to the 1st of December (6 months) at the following *invariable cash prices:*

For single copies 6 months,	$1 50
" 5 " "	7 50
With an extra copy for the person sending the money.	
For 8 copies,	10 00

And a larger number at the same rates.

It is believed that the Semi-Weekly Democrat has the largest country circulation of any paper in the city of Petersburg. We are not content, however, but desire to increase it still further, until every good Democrat in the whole south-side section, shall become enlisted with us in the great cause of Democracy.

The South-Side Democrat has just been clothed in a neat and handsome dress of entirely new type, and it will contain in addition to all the latest foreign and domestic news, a large mass of political facts and *data* for use and reference in the ensuing campaign—a campaign, we venture to say, which promises more interest and excitement than any of its predecessors.

Thankful for past and present encouragement, we respectfully call the attention of the Democracy in this section, particularly, to the liberal inducements held out by this advertisement, and urge them to speedy and energetic action, not only in our behalf, but in furtherance of sound, conservative, patriotic, national Democratic principles.

BANKS & THACKSTON,
Proprietors and Editors.
May 24, 1856. 55—1t.

Engineer's Office, Blue Ridge Railroad,
ANDERSON, S. C., May 16, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at Knoxville, Tennessee, until 12 o'clock, m., on Wednesday, July 16th, 1856, for the GRADATION and MASONRY of thirty miles of the Blue Ridge Railroad, commencing at Knoxville. There are several heavy jobs of Masonry, among them the Masonry for the Bridge over the Holston River, near Knoxville, consisting of seven piers and the abutments.

The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals, and to require the bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution according to contract of the work they may undertake.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and the time for completing the work, and all other information obtained at the office of the Engineer, on and after the 5th July.

WALTER GWYNN,
Chief Engineer Blue Ridge Railroad.
May 29, 1856. 56—wt16J.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.
April 16, 1856. W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt. 48—

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish all kinds of machinery in his line, of the very latest and most improved styles to wit; Mill gearing; solid master and skeleton spur wheels and trundles; circular saw mills, complete; thrashing machines from two to eight horse power, also Garlington's late improved patent thrasher; shingle machines; smut machines, warranted equal to any now in use; all kinds of turning plows, subsoil, Thompson's late improved iron plows; all kinds of Tobacco Presses; repairing brass taps; mill screws. Gumming and straightening Circular Saws, &c. He thinks his two horse power machine is superior to anything that has been offered to the public. With fifteen years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to finish his work in the very best workman-like style, and all he asks is a trial to satisfy his customers. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. He will draw drafts or give any instruction that may be needed in putting up any of his machinery.

His address, Milton, N. C.; his foundry and shops, four miles South of that place.

N. B. The price of his smut machine is $75, at the shop; his two horse thrashing machine is worth $135; all other work as low as can be afforded.

June 5th, 1856. J. J. YARBROUGH. 58—sw6m.

FOR SALE.—THE LARGE DWELLING HOUSE on Hillsboro Street, at present occupied by Wm. White, Esq., together with the large frame building on the same lot, facing Edenton street.

The purchasers will be expected to remove them from this lot as soon as practicable. For terms, &c., enquire of J. J. LITCHFORD, Auc. and Com. Merchant, Fayetteville St.
June 5, 1856. 57—swtf.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OBTAINED ADMINISTRATION of the estate of the late Joseph B. G. Roulhac at February term, 1856, of Wake County Court, and requests all persons indebted to the said intestate to make immediate settlement and payment, and requires all those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law. In the absence of the subscriber Mr. Albert Simmons is authorised to make settlements. He will be found at the store lately occupied by the dec'd, where the books will be kept. The subscriber will also rent, until the 10th of November next, the front room over the store occupied by Dr. E. B. Haywood, as an Apothecary Shop, and the two rooms in the office on the north-east corner of Mrs. Roulhac's lot.
Feb. 23, 1856. THOMAS RUFFIN, Adm'r. 27—tf.

JOHN CREECH,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
39 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILL PAY DILIGENT ATTENTION TO THE sale of all kinds of produce, avoiding unnecessary charges, and sending prompt returns.

Just received in store, and daily receiving, a large stock of foreign and domestic Liquors, such as Brandies, Rum, Gin, old Monongahela Whiskey and other kinds, both fine and common. Also Coffee, Sugar, Candles, Cigars, Soaps, Oranges, Raisins and Apples always on hand. All articles sold wholesale very cheap for cash. Quick sales and small profits. Remember 39, North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
May 27, 1856. 1126—wly.

RALEIGH MILITARY ACADEMY.—THE 30th session of this institution will commence on the 10th of July, 1856.
For particulars write to me for catalogues.
Raleigh, June 26, 1856. J. M. LOVEJOY. 63—sw3t.
☞ Star and Register copy to the amount of one dollar

FEMALE SCHOOL,
HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE NEXT SESSION OF MR. AND MRS. BURWELL's School will begin on July 16. Address Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', N. C.
June 26, 1856. 63—sw3t.
☞ Raleigh Register and Fayetteville Observer copy 3 times.

$1,000 Reward.

ON THE 7TH OF JUNE, 1856, WAS STOLEN OUT of the foot of my Rockaway a carpet bag containing clothing, Jewelry, and valuable papers to the amount of 25 or 30 thousand dollars. I will give the above reward for the contents of said Carpet Bag, or $800 for the delivery of the papers therein contained. W. H. NEWBY.
Washington, June 20, 1856. 62—sw3m.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE PROPERTY of W. J. Ramsay, deceased. The lot is in good repair; the house is nearly new, with six good rooms, and out houses in good order; and what is very desirable, an excellent well of water. It is a very desirable residence for a family, being in a good neighborhood. The property must be sold. Those who wish to buy can have an opportunity of buying cheap. The house can be seen by applying to Mrs. Ramsay or to myself. Possession given to suit the convenience of the purchaser.
Raleigh, June 14, 1856. JOHN C. PALMER, Adm'r. 59—swtf

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The house and lot, on Newbern street, opposite H. W. Miller's, Esq., occupied by F. W. King, will be sold by the undersigned at a sacrifice. Persons wishing to purchase will please examine the premises, and apply to either of the undersigned for terms, &c.
S. H. ROGERS, Q. BUSBEE, } Attorneys.
Raleigh, June 15, 1856. 60—sw1m.

TAR RIVER MALE ACADEMY.
GRANVILLE CO., N. C.
James Campbell, A. B., Principal.

THE EXERCISES WILL BE RESUMED ON THE 14th day of July. Tuition per session of five months, $7,50 to 15. Board $6 per month.
For particulars address the Principal, either of the Trustees, or the Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
DR. JAS. A. RUSSELL, WM. CLEMENT,
ALLEN WALLER, JAS. C. COZART,
L. P. ALLEN.
By order of the Board of Trustees,
C. W. ALLEN, Secretary.
Tar River, N. C., June 7, 1856. 1129—w8wpd.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS
Near the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Sts.
All orders for Monuments, Head Stones or ornamental sculpture, of any description, promptly attended to and executed in the best style, at moderate charges.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, and he will manufacture from the *best Italian and American* Marble, and in the neatest and most approved style of finish.
N. B. All orders from a distance faithfully and punctually attended to. Address
THOMAS GRIER, Raleigh, N. C.
November 16, 1855. 1100—1y.

L. S. PERRY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
RALEIGH, N. C.
References:
To the Faculty of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery; Rev. Dr. Smedes, Rev. Mr. McDowell, Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, Dr. Fab. J. Haywood, Hon. J. H. Bryan, Raleigh; Rev. Dr. Lacy, Davidson College; Profs. Owen and Wingate, Wake Forest College; Prof. Wheat, Chapel Hill; Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Jackson, N. C.
April 5, 1856. 41—1y.

HOT SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, VA.
Nature's own Remedy for Chronic Diseases!

THIS WATERING PLACE IS NOW OPEN FOR the reception of visitors. The supply of mineral water is most abundant, and there are eight douche and plunge baths of various temperatures from 92 to 106 Farhenheit.

As a remedy in many chronic diseases these waters are excelled by nothing ever known to the human race. In Gout, Rheumatism, Liver Diseases, Diarrhoea, Visceral obstruction, Glandular enlargements, old injuries to the muscles and joints, Paralysis, diseases peculiar to females, Neuralgia, &c., they possess remedial and curative powers of the highest order. In that state of the body termed *Cachectic*, the consequence of derangement in the stomach, liver and spleen, among the residents of marshy countries, and distinguished by a pale or sallow complexion, puffy skin, swelled extremities, languor or disinclination to motion of any kind, these baths often act like a charm. Many severe cases of the diseases enumerated above, which had resisted the most skillful medical treatment, and in which other mineral waters of high repute had been used in vain, have been entirely cured here. Of the vast number now suffering with those maladies, there are comparatively few who would not be perfectly restored or greatly relieved by the use of these waters. This place is 195 miles from Richmond, Va., on the direct route from that city to the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, from which it is distant only 36 miles. Early in July the Central Railroad will be in operation to Millboro', after which there will be only twenty miles Stage travel between the Hot Springs and the principal northern and southern cities, and the traveller from Baltimore, Washington or Richmond, leaving those cities in the morning, will be brought the first night to the Warm Springs, and to this place to breakfast the next morning—*thus making the whole journey in 24 hours almost entirely by daylight.*

These Springs are situated in a valley in an elevated mountain region. The scenery around is wild, romantic and beautiful, and the climate in summer delightful, salubrious and invigorating. The Hotel accommodations are good and comfortable, and a fine band of music will be in attendance throughout the season.

To those who may desire further information, and who will furnish me with their address, I will mail a pamphlet containing an account of the Springs with cases of cure, &c.
S. GOODE, for the Proprietor.
Hot Springs, Va., June 20, 1856. 62—sw1m.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—NASH COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—Jeruta Savage *vs.* Thomas Savage, Counsel Savage, Penny Savage, Elisha H. Savage, Benjamin Savage, William M. Savage, Emily Savage and Harriett Savage.—Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Thomas Savage and Counsel Savage are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Nashville, on the second Monday of August next, then and there to plead or answer to the petition; or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and decree made accordingly.

Witness, William T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville the 2d Monday of May, A. D., 1856.
W. T. ARRINGTON, *Clerk.*
May 27, 1856. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 1127—w6w.

PORTRAITS! PORTRAITS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER CONTINUES TO PAINT PORTRAITS at his Gallery in Raleigh, both from life and daguerreotype pictures, and in either case pledges himself to give satisfactory likenesses upon very moderate terms.

If you have a daguerreotype likeness of a dead friend whom you loved and would like to obtain a life-size portrait from the same, send the picture to Raleigh (by mail or otherwise) and you shall be accommodated. The subscriber has, in connection with his Portrait Gallery, a

Daguerrean Gallery

also, where, with an excellent light, "quick working" cameras, &c., he flatters himself he can produce as *fine a daguerreotype portrait as can be desired.*

Gallery on Fayetteville street, over the store of Samuel Young, Esq.
Visitors respectfully invited and patronage solicited.
C. P. COPELAND.
P. S.—The subscriber will visit the country when desired to do so for the purpose of painting family portraits.
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 59—swtf

Warrenton Female College Institute.

THE 31ST SESSION OF THIS SEMINARY WILL open Monday the 7th July. Provision has been made for filling every department with ample assistants.
June 16, 1856. GRAVES & WILCOX. 60—6waw.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Practices in the Courts of Wake, Granville, and Franklin. All business confided to him shall have his prompt attention. His Post-office is Rogers' Store, Wake Co. N. C.
May 26, 1856. 64—w&swly.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 22d inst., Jonas W. Crowel, an apprentice to the Tailoring business. He was 19 years of age some time in April last. He is about five feet, six or eight inches high, complexion dark, eyes large and dark, with heavy dark eyebrows, hair dark and inclined to curl. He has a very notable mark on the top of his head resulting from a burn in his infancy, which has since prevented the hair from growing, or leaving the place entirely bald. I hereby forewarn all persons from employing or harboring said boy; also, against letting him have anything on the subscriber's account, as he shall positively refuse to pay any debt which said boy may contract. D. G. BARRETT.
Nash co., N. C., June 27, 1856. 35—sw3t.

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C.—THE BOARD OF Directors, not being provided with the necessary funds for the support of the Institution, have found it necessary to adopt the following resolution, and ordered the Superintendant to have the same published:

Resolved, That hereafter all officers bringing County patients to this Institution must be furnished with three months pay in advance, for board, &c., at the rate of three dollars per week.
Raleigh, June 30, 1856. 65—sw3m.
☞ Register, Wilmington Commercial, Edenton American, Fayetteville Carolinian, Asheville Spectator, Salisbury Banner, copy and send accounts to E. C. Fisher, Super't.

ORANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING purchased the above Hotel of R. Nichols, Esq., are now repairing and refurnishing, and will speedily have it completed in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all, even the most fastidious. They intend it for a first class House. Its situation being on King street, which is the principal thoroughfare to and from the Deport of the N. C. Railroad, and by far the handsomest street in the town, offers inducements to the visitors and sojourner which cannot be found elsewhere in the place. Our rooms, table and stables will accommodate both man and horse, with the most comfortable home.

We shall keep no bar.

Families and persons wishing to spend the Summer in this delightful country, will find rooms especially adapted to their convenience.

We hope to receive what we are determined to merit, a liberal share of patronage.
Hillsboro', N. C., June 20, 1856. H. C. STROUD & CO. 61—swtf.

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10.
$310,000 *worth of Farms and Building Lots.*

IN THE GOLD REGION OF VIRGINIA (CULPEPPER Co.,) to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 17th of September, 1856, for the benefit of Port Royal Female Academy. Subscriptions *only ten dollars each*; one half down, the rest on the delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked.

☞ More Agents are wanted to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per month. Advertising will be done for every Agent where possible. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c., apply to
E. BAUDER, *Port Royal, Caroline Co., Va.*
June 30, 1856. 63—swtd.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.
GREENSBORO,' N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Friday, the 1st of August.

The course of study is designed to embrace every thing necessary to a substantial and ornamental education. Great prominence is given to the solid branches. Neither labor nor expense has been spared to secure instructors of the highest qualifications in their various departments, and to make Edgeworth second to no institution in the country, in every thing necessary to a complete education.

For circulars containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to
July 2, 1856. RICHARD STERLING, Principal. 64—sw2m.

SEVEN PIANOS JUST RECEIVED AND FIVE EXPECTED BY NEXT ARRIVAL AT 33, Sycamore, Corner or Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.—Our success in selling so large a number of PIANOS, (upwards of fifteen hundred,) is attributable mainly to four facts:

First. We select from known reliable Factories. 2d. We invariably pay cash for them. 3d. We keep on hand, to select from, as large an assortment, perhaps, as can be found at almost any two Northern establishments. 4th. We sell at very low prices.

To persons ordering from and leaving the selection to us, we pledge superior instruments; and in all cases, full satisfaction.

Where doubts are felt, we say, take the Piano and try it before paying for it. Our instruments are unsurpassed and we are responsible for them, and ask all who desire to purchase reliable Pianos, to give us a trial.
E. P. NASH, Piano-Forte Dealer.
June 12, 1856. 59—1y.

HILLIARDSTON FEMALE ACADEMY.—The exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July. Board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $7 per month. For particulars, address
H. G. WILLIAMS, Hilliardston, Nash co., N. C.
June 20, 1856. 62—3tpd.

IRVINGS' WASHINGTON, VOL. III, READY for delivery to subscribers, at POMEROY'S.
June 26, 1856. 63—sw.

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS
At Thomasville Depot, Davidson County, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, EITHER single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece, by improved machinery, cemented and copper rivited, at New York prices.
CHAS. M. LINES, Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C.
All orders promptly attended to, and belts forwarded according to directions. The above belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
Dec. 22, 1855. 11—1yw.

The Knuckle Washing Machine.
Patented by Christopher Holingsworth, Indiana, May 4th, 1852.
MADE AND SOLD BY
ALEXANDER DICKSON.
Owner of the Patent Right in the counties of Johnston, Wake, Orange, Person and Alamance.

THESE MACHINES SAVE TIME, LABOR, SOAP and clothes, as the dirt is taken out without rubbing. They will save more in one year in an ordinary sized family than their cost. There is no work which females are called upon to perform that is so laborious and unhealthy as washing. A great many Machines have been invented for the purpose of relieving this labor, but none answered the purpose until the introduction of the KNUCKLE MACHINE, which has given entire satisfaction when fully and fairly tested.

Price of the Machine, delivered to persons in any of the above named counties, ten dollars. All orders addressed to Alexander Dickson, Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

Every Machine warranted, when fully and fairly tried.
May 2, 1856. 1123—wly.

Monuments, Tombs and Head Stones.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD TAKE THIS METHOD of reminding the public, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of Grave Ornaments, in all variety and the best style of finish and workmanship. He keeps always on hand a large stock of Marble, both of American and Italian, suitable for Monuments, Obelisks, Tombs, Head Stones, &c.; and having in his employ a first-rate Northern Carver and Letterer, he is prepared to put all kinds of Designs and Inscriptions, to suit the tastes and wishes of all.

He would respectfully invite a visit to his Marble Yard, at the south-east corner of the Raleigh Grave Yard, where may always be seen specimens of his workmanship and a variety of styles of Grave Ornaments.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he respectfully solicits a continuation of the same, pledging himself to use his best endeavors to please all.

Orders from a distance will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Address,
October 14, 1854. WM. STRONACH, Raleigh. 97—wy.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in all their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.

On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment, I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.

For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C.
D. [illegible] JOHNSON, M[illegible]ight and Machinist.
April 5, 1856. 1121—wly.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dye.

GRAY, RED OR RUSTY HAIR DYED INSTANTLY to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to hair or skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye. Prejudice against Dying the Hair and Whiskers is unjust, as it would be against covering a bald head with a wig.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued.

Made, sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Good Dealers.

☞ The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each bottle, of
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway, New York.
For sale in Raleigh by PESCUD & GATLING.
April 21, 1856. 44—wly.

PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERTAIN remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALITY, may be had at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:
Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY
President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y. 55—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD, WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN, R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE, WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED, P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE, SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.

OFFICERS.
DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D., WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D., RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
July 10, 1855. JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.* 66—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co., RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.
Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.
R. A. HAMILTON, President. 38—

EMIL ROSENTHAL,

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK AND Baltimore, and added to his already extensive stock, the latest styles of READY MADE CLOTHING, and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS; including a fine assortment of *Shirts, Cravats, Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters.*

Coats,	from 75 cents up to	$30 00
Pants,	" 75 " "	10 00
Vests,	" 75 " "	8 00

And everything else in proportion. In fine goods, I cannot be beaten as regards quality or price; and all goods are *warranted.* All I ask is a call before purchasing. To country merchants, I am prepared to sell goods at New York wholesale prices. My motto is not to be outdone. New goods received every week.
E. ROSENTHAL.
On Market Square, corner of Wilmington St.
Raleigh, March 25, 1856. 1118—w6m.

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post coaches from Salisbury to Asheville, through in thirty-six Hours,

CONNECTING WITH THE NORTH CAROLINA Railroad. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and experienced and accommodating drivers. Also new Concord two horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays—connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious a stage road in the State. Try the road and judge for yourselves.
C. S. BROWN, Contractor.
Morganton, March 24, 1856. 1117—wtf

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of Schloss & Brother, closed on the 1st January last, are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same by the 1st of July, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
June 16, 1856. SCHLOSS & BROTHER. 59—sw3t.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emollient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

A PROCLAMATION,
BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:
AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of State, }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.
W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.
By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.
Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 19—6m.

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTMENTS are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.

Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.

The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.

For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.

As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.

The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.

It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.

CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

Life Preserving Patent Swingletree.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING PURCHASED THE sole right to make and sell these Swingletrees, in the counties of Wake, Johnston, Chatham, Orange, Franklin, Warren and Nash, would respectfully inform the public that they will attend the Courts in the above counties with them, and will also peddle them through the country.

By this Swingletree, a horse, or two or more horses, can be detached from a vehicle when at full speed, with perfect safety to the vehicle and those in it. It is simple and easy, so that any boy ten years old can avail himself of its use.—No such protection has ever before been invented against the dangers incident to run-away or fractious horses. Every riding vehicle ought to have one attached to it. It is a cheap, safe and certain protection against danger. It can be attached to old or new vehicles.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that any infringement on this Patent, or any imitation, or attempt to make or use by any modification, this Patent Swingletree in any of the counties above enumerated, the persons or persons so offending will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, in the U. S. Courts at Washington.
Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1856. P. P. WILLIAMS & CO. 27—6m.

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,

10,000	pounds	White Lead of various brands,
500	gallons	Linseed Oil,
200	"	Spts. Turpentine,
100	"	Copal and Japan Varnish,
100	"	Cotton Seed Oil,
500	lbs.	Venetian Red,
500	"	Spanish Brown,
300	"	Litharge,
200	"	Pa. Black,
200	"	Tera de Sceina,
200	"	Umber,
500	"	Yellow Ochre,
100	"	Vandyke Brown,

And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.
March 17, 1856. PESCUD & GATLING. 34—

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.
If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.
PESCUD & GATLING.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.

All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.

Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.

Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President. 25—tf.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. L. T. CLAYTON, I. BECKWITH. 88—tf.

Important to Farmers.

70 PALMER'S PATENT ROTARY, FRAIL, Grain and Seed Threshing Machines for sale by John A. McMannen, South Lowell, N. C.

This Threshing Machine has gained the admiration of all who have used it. It relieves the feeder from dust and danger—being fed on the side, is not at all liable to get out of order, and will thresh 250 to 600 bushels of Wheat per day with less power than any other Thresing Machine now in use. It is admirably adapted to be driven by a gin wheel, as nothing is necessary but to move the Gin and put the Thresher in its place. Prices—No. 1, $65, No. 2, $80, No. 3, $100—delivered at Weldon, N. C.
JOHN A. McMANNEN, Agent.
Smut Machines kept constantly on hand.
June 22, 1856. 62—sw6w.

NOTICE.—TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO the Robeson jail, on the 3d June, 1856, a negro man, says his name is York, and belongs to Mott Alston, of Georgetown, (or near that place.) Said negro man is about five feet seven inches high; has a long, and from appearances, old sore on his left leg—of a dark complexion, and about twenty-five years of age. The owner will please come forward, prove property, defray expenses, and take the negro away.
Lumberton, June 16, 1856. REUBEN KING, Sheriff. [illegible]

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.
August 19, 1855. BLAKEMORE & INGRAM. 83—

NIXON'S HOUSE.
(FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S)
West Side Railroad,
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Central Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.
August 14, 1855. H. R. NIXON. 77—1y.

NEW FIRM---TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade,* at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,
A large lot of **Coffee--Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar--Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'.
Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles--Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt--Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.
Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MERCHANDIZE.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Joseph B. G. Roulhac, it becomes necessary to close his Mercantile Business in this City as soon as it can be. In order to effect speedy sales, the friends of the deceased and the public are informed, that the Store will be kept open at his late stand, and that the prices will be put down, for cash, to about cost and charges upon an average. The stock, it is generally known, is excellent in quality, and was laid in on fair terms—embracing Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies Articles, Mourning Goods, Carpets, Hardware and the best Family Groceries. The business will be conducted by Mr. Albert B. Simmons, and as much as possible, will be attended to, on behalf of the family, by the subscriber,
Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1856. THOMAS RUFFIN. 22—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.
January 9, 1855. L. & W. B. WHITFIELD. 14—

THE SECRET ART OF CATCHING FISH WITH or without hook and line sent for 25 cents. Address box 25, Forestville, N. C.
March 17, 1856. 34—6m.

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by
March 18, 1856. PESCUD & GATLING. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.

Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent, EDW'D C. FISHER.
Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the C[illegible] of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co.,
NEWBERN, April 19, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.
JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.
April 29, 1856. 46—tf.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—THE COMMITTEE OF Examination for Wake county will attend at the Court house, on the first Saturdays in June, July, and August at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of examining applicants for certificates as teachers of common schools.

JOSEPH J. YOUNG,
F. J. HUTCHINS,
W. W. WHITAKER, } Committee.
May 28, 1856. 51—swtAl.

THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.
FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH DRESS FROCKS.
" " Fancy Colored " Doeskin Pants.
Silk and Mars. Vests, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

RICHMOND IN BY-GONE DAYS; BEING THE Reminiscences of an Old Citizen, Richmond, Va.—Published by Geo. M. West, under the Exchange Hotel.

A more delightful little volume than this we have not read for many moons. No one who peruses it with a knowledge of localities, can fail to render his thanks to the author for the gratification afforded by such lively annals; while the distant reader will find much to interest him in the account, incidentally given, of such stirring events as the burning of the Theatre, and the pleasant social portraitures of half a century ago. The style is uncommonly spirited, though unambitious, and even conversational, and evinces a wide and various reading, joined to a natural humor and bonhommie.

We suppose we have no right to mention the name of the author, who has so modestly kept himself from the public, while narrating these agreeable reminiscences; but we believe it is generally known to whom we are indebted for them; and the service will long be kept in honorable remembrance of Richmond. We only can hope that the favorable reception the humble duodecimo has met with will induce him to chronicle other incidents, connected with the history of our city, which are retained by his vigorous and lucid memory. We gladly hail him as our local Froissart and recognise him as fairly entitled to the honors of literary knighthood. Price $1.
For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—